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These curriculum materials from the Whiteriver (Arizona) Elementary School consist of--(1) an English-Apache word list of some of the most commonly used words in Apache, 29p.; (2) a list of enclitics with approximate or suggested meanings and illustrations of usage, 5 p.; (3) an illustrated chart of Apache vowels and consonants, various written sound-recognition tests, a listing of pronouns and numbers, and conversational question and statement patterns, 12 p.; (4) mnemonic charts presenting each consonant letter illustrated by a word which contains the sound, 16 p.; (5) an Apache Reader which presents all the sounds in simple words and sentences, 24 p.; and a story of an Indian boy and his donkey, in English and Apache, with accompanying pages of illustrations, 24 p. (AMM)

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THE APACHE LANGUAGE

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WHITERIVER, ARIZONA

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SOUTHWEST INDIAN LANGUAGE GROUPS

UTO AZTECAN	ATHAPASCAN	HOKAN
A. SHOSONEAN Hopi Ute Paiute Chemehuevi B. PIMAN Pima Papago C. TANOAN Tewa	A. NAVAJO B. APACHE	A. YUMAN Western Cocopah Eastern Yavapai Hualapai Havasupai River Yuma Mohave Maricopa

APACHE WORD LIST

Following is a list of some of the most commonly used words in Apache. Differences in word usages and in dialects make it difficult to choose one translation for a specific idea. Differences between the area of meaning of the English term and that of the Apache term also make word for word listings difficult. It is suggested that anyone using the list go over it with a native of his own area, and write in the form preferred by him if it is different, remembering that, as in English, there may be many different ways of expressing one idea.

An attempt has been made to make the list usable in both Whiteriver and San Carlos areas by writing the words of both dialects (when we know them to be different) with a slash line between, the Whiteriver word preceding the San Carlos word. A very common difference between the two dialects is in verb stems which begin with d- in Whiteriver but with n- in San Carlos. In cases like this, the whole word may not be rewritten, but only the part that is different. In some cases two Apache words are given separated by a comma rather than a slash line. (For example, see "buying"). These are alternates, not necessarily dialect differences.

In a verb, the stem is the last syllable except when followed by one or more of the enclitics listed following the word list. The stem gives the idea of the verb in an abstract form, as, in English, 'to go' or 'to write'. The prefixes give the person, number, and other auxiliary ideas. The enclitics, if present, add ideas of time, direction, etc. or make the verb into a noun. 'Carpenter', for example, is 'the one who makes houses', made up of the word for 'houses' plus the verb 'he makes' plus a nominalizing enclitic, 'the one who'. Verb forms are so very numerous that it would be impossible in a limited word list such as this to give all the forms for even a few verbs. We have included following the word list one fairly complete conjugation, but have given in the list only the third person singular imperfective forms. Imperfective corresponds roughly to English present. Verbs having to do with handling use a different stem form for each class of objects handled. Verbs expressing the ideas of going and coming have many different forms. Only a very few examples are given.

Some nouns, as relationship terms and body parts, are always possessed. These have been given with the possessive shi- 'my'. They may also be spoken with ni- 'your'; bi- 'his, her, its'; ki-/ ko- 'his, her'; or nohwi- 'our, your'(pl). Any noun may be used with a possessive prefixed, but a few nouns change in form when possessed, as łįį́ 'horse', but biłįį́ 'his horse'.

Prepositional phrases in English are one word in Apache, as shike 'after me', the order being 'me after'. These are all given in the word list with third person object, as biké 'after him'. But they may be used with any of the pronouns listed above. For example, nike' 'after you'; kiké'/koké' 'after him, her'(special form); nohwiké' 'after us, you (pl)', and also with indefinite and reciprocal objects, as iké' 'after someone', and iłké' 'after each other'. When the preposition begins with a vowel, the -i of the pronoun disappears as, shaa 'about me'; naa 'about you'; 'aa 'about someone'; łaa 'about each other. These prepositional phrases are marked in the word list (pp) indicating that the bi- or b- can be replaced by the other pronouns.

A

above it, biká' (pp)
across, hanaayú
afraid,he is, nááldzid/g
after(following)him, biké'(pp)
after(for)it, biká (pp)
afternoon, hayaazhį'
afterwards, bikédį́'go(gí)
afterwhile, dét'įįhégo
airplane, na'idiihíí/-iniihíí
all, dawa
almost, dasdozhą́
alone, dásáan/dásahńdi
already, iłk'idą́'/-ná
also, dó'
always, dáwáhn/dábik'ehn
and, hik'en, ła'íí(S.C/W.R)
angry,he is, hashkee
ankle,my, shikéts'in
ant, diłchí'í/tełché'é
apple, masáána
arm,my, shigan
arrow, k'aa'
ashamed,he is, ídaayáńzį
ashes, iłch'ii
asking for it,he is,yokéed
aunt,my, shik'a'áá
(Mother's sister)
shibéhéé
(Father's sister)
away from him, bich'ą́yé'/
bits'ą́dį́'
axe, ícha/ácha

B

baby, mé'
baby,my, shi'imé'-bitłaahyu
back,my, shighán
bad, nchǫ'
banana, goshk'na
bank, beso ha'aná'dił/-nił
bark(of tree), ch'il bikágé
barking,it is, naagoł'į'
basket, táts'aa'
bathing,he is, ténáltłi'
be,he is, nlįį, at'éé

B

beads, yoo'

beans, bésts'óóz

bear, shash

beard,my, shidagha'

beaver, chaa

because of it, bigha (pp)

bed, tsásk'e, Yah

bee, gosnih

before, da bi tsé-first

beggar, ahadit'ahí/
inadokéede

believes it,he, yodlá

below it, bitl'áahyu (pp)

belt, sis

bell, béesh'ádííhii/-níihíí

bench, bikádahasdahá

best, itisgo nlt'éé

better, -bitisgo nłt'éé

big, nchaa

bird, dló'

biting,he is, yiłhash

bitter, nch'íí

black, diłhił

blanket, ch'ig/ch'id

blind, bidáá'ádih,
doo go'íí da

blouse, íí

blowing(the wind is)
ńch'id/ ńyol

blue, dootł'izh

boards, tsiteelíí

boat, tsina'eełíí

body,my, shits'íí

boiling,it is, hibéésh

boil over, án o béésh

bone,my,sits'in

boss, bik'ehgo
na'idziigíí/-díí

bothering,he is,tsíłdih

bottle, tús

boy, ishkiin

bowl, bists'a'aa/bists'aa

box, siłhon/sikon

bracelet, gank'entáné/
ganbasitáné

brake, bet hinaił tł ohéé

brave, ba'oldíí/-níí

bread, bán

breaking it,he is,
k'iyítí

breath,my, shiyol

breathing,he is,nádiyoł

B

bring, (see handle)

broken, k'i'ílto̜'

broom, beenágolzhóhéé

brother,older my, shidéé
ishkiin/ shinágé
younger my, shidizhéé
either,man spk. shik'isn
woman speaking, shilah

brother-in-law, shighí

brown, hishtłizh

brush,arbor, chagosh'oh

bug, (see worm)

building it,he is, ágole'

bull, dooli

burning it,he is, dilid

burying it,he is, łe yude'
âile'

but, ndi

butterfly, doolée

buying it,he is, nayiłdii/
-nii

C

cabbage, it'ąą libahíí

cactus,giant, nanolzheegé
hosh

calendar, dahitįįhíí

C

can, isa'/béésh'ide'é

candy, iłkąągisé/
shógesgisí

called,he is, holzéé

captain, nant'án

car, nalbiil

carpenter, kįh ágole'íí

carry, (see handle)

cat, gití

catching it,he is, yił
ndéél

cattle, mágáshii/bágashii

cave, dził biyo'án/
biní'án

cedar, gad

cemetery, ndee/nnee łéná'
nilgee

century plant, naadą́h
stalk, ikáz

chain, bééshishbizhíí

chair, (see bench)

charcoal, łet'eesh

chest, ít idl

chief, (see captain)

child,my, shizhaazhé

C

children, chągháshéé

chin, iyedáh

chopping it,he is,nyiik'é

choosing it,he is,hayiitįįh

Cibicue, Deshchiibikoh

circle, nágosbas

clean, nzhǫǫ

cleaning it up,he is,
godlikǫh

clock, bik'ehgo'o'adłíí

closing in(as book) he is,
iłch'į'áíle'

clouds, yaak'os

coal, tséékǫ'í

coals, tsííd

coffee, túłhiłí

coffee pot, túłhiłi
be'ibeezhí

cold(water) sik'as
(weather) gozk'az

cold,he is, hisdlíí or/
nihizdlíí

cold,(sickness) bikos,dokos

come (see go)

comforter,(quilt) ch'id/-g
ditánéé

C

compassion,he has, yaa
ch'oba

cooking,she is, áíle'

cooking pot, be'áíldehé /
be'ibézhí

corn, nadą́'

cornmeal, nadą́' hik'ání

correct, da'áígee

costs, it, ílį́į́

cottonwood, t'iis

cough,he has, dikos yaa
sitįį

counting,he is, yołtag

cousin,my,mother's brother
's son, boy speaking,
shił naa'aashé
all others on father's
side, sizeedé

coyote, ba'a/ma'

cradle, ts'ááł

crazy, bíni'édįh

crippled, na'nłhod

crooked, digis

crow, gaagé

crying,he is, hichag

cup, idee'

cures him,he, nábilziih

C

curtain, da dil tsoos

curved, síwod

cutting them up, he is,
nyiłgeesh

D

daily, dawajįį

dark, godiłił lą́ą́

darkness, godiłhił/
chagołheeł

daughter, my, man speaking,
sitsi'
woman speaking, shizhaazhé

daughter-in-law, sha'ighé

dawn, hayiłką́ą́

day, jįį

day after tomorrow,
naakiskaaníí bijįį

death, da'itsaahíí

deaf, he is, bijeyú agodįh

deep, yóíyáhgo

destroying it, he is, yiłchǫ́

devil (ghost), ch'íídn

diarrhea, bigoltł'á ndii/
bighá'eeł

difficult, nyee'

digging, he is, ogogééd

D

dirt, chį́

dirty, chį́/doo nzhǫǫ da

discussing it, he is,
yaa yałti'

dish, ts'ąą'

dizzy, he is, bił
nágodegháh

dog, łíchaané/góshé

doing it, he is, yaa
naghaa

doll, beenaago'neehí

donkey, túłgayé

door, dah dih tįį= da'den
close, tiih
open, ch'in tiih

down, ts'íyaago

dragging it, he is,
yidołtǫǫł

draw, color, paint, read,
ánle' 1 person
ádaahłe 3 or more persons

dress, íí (garment)

dressing, he is,
is'e'idléé

drinking, he is, idląą'

driving, (the car) he is,
ǫłbas

D

driving,(cattle) yinooyoł

drum, isaaa dííhíí/nííhíí

drunk,he is, bił nagodezyiz

dry, sigąh

dull, łibaa

dust, łeezh

dying,he is, datsaah

E

eagle, itsá nchaahí

ear,my, shijaa'

ears,long, bijaa ndeez

earring, jaatł'ól

earth(world), ni'gosdzáń
(ground), ni'

easy, dabígózi

eating,he is, iyąą

egg, iyęęzh

enemy,his, bisda'/bisna'

evening, ói'ą́ą́

exists,he, golįį́

expensive, łąą íllíį́

extends,it, o'ááh

extremely, yóíyáhgo

eye,my, shidáá/shináá

E

eye glasses, bidáá'bik'
ehnláhá

east, hayiłką́ą́yú

F

face,my, shinii'

failed,he, ch'ééh ííł'įįd

false, daazhógo at'éhi

family,my, shichągháshéé

far, ńzaad

farmer, kíyaa nant'án

fast(quickly), dáháłee

fat(grease), ik'ah

fat,he is, łík'ah

father,my, shitaą'

father-in-law,my
man spkg., shaadaaní
woman spkg., ba'ishhéhé

feast, da'idąąhíí

feather, it'ąą'

feeding it,he is, yá diné'

feet, bikee'

fence, naanłtł'ǫ́

fever, nezgai

few, da'ayáhá

F

field, kíyaa

fighting him,he is,
łich'į'nádilwo'

filling it, he is, hádiłbí

finally, áníita/ánaazháda
S.C W.R

fingers,my, shílágan

finished, aał ashłaa

find it,he will, náyiné'

fire, kǫ'

first, iłtsé/ ntsé

fish, łóg

fisherman, łóg hayileehíí

fits him, dábik'eh

fixing it,he is,
iłch'i'náyidle'/ánáyidle'

flesh, itsį'

floats,it, dah hi' oł

float on water,
ta ká' da na'eeł

floor, ni'

flour, ik'áń

flower, ch'il

flows,it(water), tú nlį́

fly, ch'osh

flies,it, na'idiih

F

fog, áád

folding it,he is,
iłhaanilzéé

food, idáń/ch'iyáán
W.R

fool, bíni'édįh

foolish, va'odl'ohi

fooling him, he is,
yich'į'baach'aa

foot, my,shikee'

forest, ch'il łąago
hent'íní

forever, dahaazhi

fork, besh dinástsagéé

found it,he, náyiné'

freezing,it is, histį

friend, shich'i'nzhoo,
shit'ekéhé

frog, na'ishǫ' hishtłóhé,
nashíshtłi'ohé

front of him, bidááh,
bádn/bádįh

fruit, neest'ą'

frying pan, beetsít'eesí

full,it is, halk'ił

future,in the, yudáásyú/
yunáásyu

G

game, naagolzéhé

gathering it,he is,
íłah'áíle'

getting up,he is,nádiidáh

getting it,he is,yikádeyaa

girl, it'éédn/na'ilíhn

girls, ch'ekíí

give, (see handle)

glad,he is, bił gozhǫ́ǫ́

glass, dalíni(any kind)

Globe, Bééshbágową

gloves, ganjish

go, to (or come)
he's going along,higááł;
they(2) are going along,
hi'ash;
they(3 or more) are going
along, hikah; he's going,
diyaa
they(2) are going,
dizh'aazh;
they(3 or more)are going,
deskai;
he came, nyaa; they (2)
came, n'áázh; they (3 or
more) came, hikai;
he came back, nádzáá;
they (2) came back,
nát'áázh;
they(3 or more) came back,
nákai

G

goats, dibełį́į́'

God, Bik'ehgo'ihi'dán/-nán

good, nłt'éé

grapes, dasts'aa/dahts'aa

grandfather,paternal, my,
shidálé/ shinálée

grandfather,maternal, my,
shiwóyé/ shichoo

grandmother,paternal, my,
shich'iné

grandmother,maternal, my,
shiwóyéé

grandson,my,daughter's
child, shiwóyéé

son's child,woman speaking, shich'inéé

man speaking, shidálé/
shinálé

grass, tł'oh

great, ízisgo at'éé

green, dootł'izh

grey, kli bago duk'lízhi

grinding stone,be'ik'áhé

grinding it,she is, yik'aa

ground(earth), ni'

growing,he is, nołseeł

G

gruel, ta'dil/ ta'nil

guard, yi nádezíí

gun, iłti/be ídilt'o

H

hail, ilóó

hair,his/her, bighaa/ bitsizil

half, iłdíígo/iłnííyú

hammer, be' ol ne' é

hand,my, shigan

handle,to, The concept of handling expressed by verbs employing stems differing according to what is being handled. Each object falls into a certain class which may be roughly defined as follows. The imperfective stem for each will be given, followed by the perfective stem(roughly corresponding to English past tense):

1. round bulky objects - 'aah, -ąą
2. plural objects of small size and large number- -já, -jaa
3. non-compact matter -né', -ne'(these stems are also used for things not easy to classify)
4. anything in an open vessel-kaah, -kąą
5. plural objects, animate or inanimate, -dį́į́ł, -dil; -nííł/ -nil
6. slender flexible objects-lééh, -laa
7. one animate object- -teeh, -tįį
8. a slender stiff object-tįįh, -tąą
9. mushy matter-tłee, tłeeg
10. a flexible flat object-tsóós, -tsooz

Bring me the baby.

Mé' shá nánłteeh.

Take the ball to your sister.

Bal nilah bich'į' nń'aah

Take the hair away.

Tsiighaa yúwehyú oné'.

Put the(pencil)on the table.

Bika'idáné bika' dah siitįįh.

Carry the potatoes back into the house.

Gábas kih yunde' ha'ánáánííł.

H

hang up,(see handle)
happened,it, ágódzaa
happy,he is, bił gozhǫ́ǫ́
hard, nyéé
harness, ik'ena'istł'ooní
harvesting,he is,náhiigeesh
hat, ch'ah
hate, sił nchǫ'
he, bíí, án
head,my, shitsits'in
headache, tsits'in ndii/
-nii
hears it,he, yidiits'ag
heart,my, shijíí
heating,it is,(as water)
niidóh
heavy, ndaaz
hello (how's everything?)
daagot'éé
hen, tazhiik'áné
her, bíí, áń
here, kogee/dząągee
hiding from him, yich'ą́/
ts'á nant'į'
hill, dził/dahsk'id

H

hip,my, shik'ai
his, bíyéé
hitting him,he is,
yołts'į
hoe, bééshts'ígogé/
benágodé
hold, (see handle)
hole, chí' ą́ń
hollow, bee'i'áń,
biyi'in'áń
home, gową
honey, gosnih
horn,its, bidee'/biyeshdé
horse, łíí'
hot(water), disog
hot(weather), gozdog
house, kįh
how, hago'at'éégo/
hagot'ógo
humble, doo ídil ką dah
(third person)
hunchback, bighan'isk'id
hungry,he is,shidá'/
-ná'nlįį
hunter, naalzheehí

H

hunting,he is, naalzhee

hurrying,he is,
dahah dildiih/-niih

husband, shiką'

I

I, shíí

ice, tį

industrious(hard worker)
doo bil gohyéé da

iron(or metal), béésh

its, bíyéé

J

jail, i'áná'idiłí

jug, tús

jumping,he is, yáhiljąg

K

kerosene, tóko'í

key, bégęęséé

killing it,it is, yiziłhé

kissing it,she is, yizts'ǫs

knee,my, shigod

knife, béésh

knot, łe'istł'ǫ́/łé'ists'i'

K

knows it,he, yígółsį

L

lake, túdahską́

lamb, dibełį́į́ bizhaazhéé

lame, na'nłhod

lamp, kǫ'naałbaałé/tókǫ'

language, yati'

lard, ik'a

lazy, bił goyé'

laughing,he is, hidloh

leaf,its, bit'ąą

learning,he is,yigół'aah

leather, isałhilchíí

left side, be'eshganézhi-
déé/-néé

leg,my, shijad

lid,(of pan), isaa
bidadentáné

lieing,he is, łé'íłcho

life,his, bi'ihi'da'/-na'

light, gotį́į́ lą́ą́(It is
light)

lightning, hada'didla'

likes it,he, bił nłt'éé

L

lip, bizibaaní/bizebaanéé

listening,he is,iyests'ąą

little(see small)

little bit, ayáhágo/
dét'įįhégo

liver,my, sizid

lives,he(at a place),
-gee golį́į́

lives,he, hidaa/-naa

load, hééł

lonesome,he is, iich'ídá/
-ná nlįį

long, ndeez/nneez

look down, hayaago diń'įį́

look down(3 or more)
hayaago dánół'į́į́

look up, hadago díń'įį'

look up(3 or more)
hadago dánól'įį

looking at it, he is,
yineeł'į́į́

looking for it, he is,
yiká hantaa

lots, łą́ą́go

louse, yaa'

loves him, he,bił nzhǫǫ

L

lungs, bijíí'ilzólé

lying down,he is, ntee

M

make up(forgive)
la nágo de tą́ą́

making it,he is, áíle'

man, ndee/nnee

man,old, hastiin

many, łáágo

mason(builder)
tsége'iitł'iní'

match, tsíkǫ'í

measuring it, he is,
yí'neeł'ąą

meat, itsi'

mechanic, iłch'į'náyidle'í

medicine, izee'

medicine man, diyini

melon(watermelon)
tsedíya/tł' égohidáné

melon,(canteloupe)
bilón

men, ndee/nnee

mesquite, iyah

M

message, yati'

metal, béésh

milk, ibe'

mirror, biká'got'íné

midnight, tł'e'is'a'

misses,him,he, yigołsah

missionary, inashood

money,(silver) zhááli
(paper) beso

month, dahitąą

moon, tł'egonaa'áí

morning, dabidą́'

mother,my, shimaa

mother-in-law,my,
man speaking, shaadaani
woman spkg., ba'ishhéhé

mountain, dził

mouse, dlǫ́'ists'oséé

mouth,my, shizę́'

moving,he is, (his home),
godeezle'

much, łáágo

mud, goshtł'ish

mule, dzadeezí/dzaneezí

muscle,my, shilog

my, shíyéé

N

nails, beesh bił odal kaaléé

name,his, bizhi'

narrow, ałts'ósé

near, da'iłhánéé

neck,my, shik'os

needle, ts'ał/beenákadéé

nephew,my,(sister's son)
shida'áá

nephew,my,(brother's son)
shibéhéé

nest,its, bit'oh

never, doo hwaa da/
doo hak'eh da

new, áníigó/áníidé

nice, nzhǫǫ

niece,my(sister's daughter)
shik'a'áá, or
same term that a mother
uses to her daughters.

neice,(brother's daughter)
shibéhé

night, tł'é'

no, dah

none, doo hwaa da/dá'ádih

noon, he'is'ą́ą́/isk'ányáá

north, hadag

N

not, doo/da

nose,my, shichį́

now, k'adíí

nurse, izee'isdzáné

nuts, ch'ildiiyéé/-niiyéé

O

ocean, tónteel

old, doo aniídą́'hi

on it, biká' (pp)

onion, tsawóóya

opening the door, he is,
ch'í'ítįįh

orange, desa sugéhi

orphan, idaa biłdaahí/
inaa biłnaahí

other, ła'íí

ours, nohwíyéé

outdoors, dadą́ą́yú

owes me,he, baa hał'áh

owl, bú

P

pail, isaa'

pain, ndii/nnii

passing me,he is,
shaashha ch'íńyáá

patch, be da dilta' híí

patients, dashjeedíí

pencil, bee ge chi héé/híí

people, ndee/nnee

pepper(black),
itsį'bił it'eesí

pick up(see handle)

picture, kodak, be'eldéhí
drawing, be'ilzaaí

pig, góchii

piling them up (stones),
iłk'iyiztłi'

pillow, tsi'aał

pin, íí bił danatíhí

pine tree, nilchí'

plane, bee didl kǫǫ héé

planting,he is, k'ediléé/
-dilzéé

plate, bists'a'á

playing,he is, naagolzéé

playthings, beenaagohidéhé

pliers, bee da' its a háá

plowing,he is,
naago'iłgéésh

pocket, gósa

poles(for wickiups) sǫhn

P

policeman, asitíní

policemen, assidilíí/-nilíí

poor, tét'iyéé

pop, túsik'azé

potato, gábas

pound, dahnádiidlee

prairie dog, į́'

praying,he is, okąąh

price, ilííníí

pretend, ai nshlii láh chįzhį
-I think I am someone else-

pretty, nzhǫǫ

protect, (no word)

proud, ích' idil kąh

proud,I am, idish kąsh

pull, n'lee=idnlee

push, be inyíł

pushing it,he is,
yee naiyił

put, (see handle)

putting it out (fire)
yinłtsees

Q

quickly, dahałee

quilt, ch'iditáné

R

rabbit, gah

raining,it is,
naagołtįįh

rainbow, itsétł'óli/
itsąątł'ól

rake, bee nago tsí díí

rattle, igááł - noun
igááł cho-Indian name

razor, dághaa beezhéhé

reading it, he is,
yozhíí

really, da'adíí/-níí

red, łichíí

relative,my, shik'íí

remembers it, he,
yínáldii/-nii

resembles it,
k'a'ánolį

resting,he is,
haanáyoł

revenge, K'e násjaa

R

ribs,my, sitsąąge/
sitásts'in

rice, nadą́' joshéh

riding,he is, bił naadzí

right side,dehe'náázhidéé/
-néé

ring, gan'ání/ganbasi'ání

ripe, neest'ą

river, túńlį

road, itin/intin

robber, in'įįhíí

roof, kįhbikáyú

room, kįh dała'áá

rooster, [illegible]
tązhik'áné bighasteełí

root, ikieeghád

rope, tł'óól

rotten, nłdzig/nłdzid

rough, dich'izh

round, naz bąąs

rubber, nats'ǫǫgé

rubbing it on, he is,
yíídizhish

ruler, bee ida' nel ąąhíí

rules, he, yee bik'eh

R

running,he is, hilwoł

running,they are,
ts'ołteeł

S

salt, ishįį

same(way), da'áík'ehgo

sand, tsezáí/-sáí

save, itsí' manáshníí

saw, be'ich'iishéé,
be chishéé

saying,he is, adíí/aníí

he says to him,ágáyiłdii/
-nii

scar, sig

school, ótag/óltag

scissors, beeshíídiłhé

scratching him, it is,
bizhijish

scrubbing,she is,
táágogis

sees it,he, yo'įį

sermon, yati'

servant, yá na'iziidíí/
yá naal'a'é

sewing,she is, na'íłkad

S

shake, nadín k'odl,
nahińń ł náh

share,(cut in half),
iłts'ahį'né'

short, deeníí

sharpening it, he is,
náyikk'ash

she, áń, bíí

sheep, dibełį́į́

shell, yosdisé/yoode'ó

shirt, íí

shoe, kéé

shoelace, kétł'ół

shooting it, he is,
idiłt'oh

shoulder,my, shiwos

short, dégodé

shovel, bee hagon kaabáá

shows it, he,
yił ch'ídah áíle'/
yił ch'ínah áíle'

sick,he is, ndii nnii,
nezgai

silver, bééshłigai

singing, he is, ido'aał

sister,my,(older) shidéé
(younger) shidizhéé

S

sister,(either) man speaking
shilah

woman speaking, sik'isn

sister-in-law, shighį́

sitting, he is, sidaa

skin, its, bikagé

skirt, tł'akał

skull, bitsits'in

skunk, goolízhi

sky, yáá/yaak'os

sleep, , iłháásh (you go to sleep)

sleeping, he is, iłhosh

slowly, tąądégo

small, ałts'ísę́ę́

smaller, bitisgo ałts'ísę́ę́

smallest, itisgo ałts'isę́ę

smoke, łig/łid

smoking,he is, ná'iłt'o

smooth, dilkǫǫ

snake, tł'iish/ch'osh

sneezing,he is,
hátiihilee

snoring, he is, iłhą

S

snow, zas

snowing, it is,
zas nałtįįh

soap, ik'atánwosh

sock, keejish

soldier, silááda

son, my (man speaking)
shiye

(woman speaking)
shizhaazhé, shi'-ishkiin

son-in-law, shaadaaní

some, ła'

sometime, dáhaagee

song, sį

soon, k'ad/dak'adego

sore, łóóg/łóód

soul, biyi' sizįįhii

soup, itoo

sour, nk'ǫ́ǫ́zh, siłsííg/
siłsííd

spider, bijáłáné,
nałtł'oołé

spitting, he is, hádilzhee

splitting it, he is,
iłk'ídaalzhood

S

spring, dąą (season)

spoon, be'odáné

squash, béłkan

squirrel, tséskósí

standing, he is, sizįį

star, tsiłtsǫǫsé

steam, siil sudl

stepping, he is,
dah dil'ees

stick, tsį, gish

sticks to it, it
yidínłjee

sticky, di jeég=di jége

stir, bił natsi'

stir it, you, ntsii

stirring it, she is,
itu nił natsid
ditsii

stomach, my, shibid

store, diyágóé bágowa

story, naagodi'é/-ni'é

stove, biyi'ką'i

straight, iłk'ídézdoh

stretching it,
naiłts'ǫǫd

S

strong,(person) naalwod

stronger, bitisgo naalwod

strongest, itisgo naalwod

studying, he is,
idił ch'ígont'aah

sugar, ilką́ąd shugéé

summer, shį́į́go

sun, ch'ígonaa'áí

sweater, íí nats'ǫǫdé

sweeping,she is, nágołshó

sweet, łikąą

swimming,he is, ná'iłkǫ'

T

table, biká'idáné

tail,its, bitsee'

take (see handle)

talking,he is, yałti'

tall, ndeez/nneez

taller, hitisgo ndeez/
nneez

tame, doo goyą́ą́ da

tasting it,he is, yilįh

tea, túłhił bit'ąą

teacher, iłch'ígó'aahíí

T

teaching him, he is,
bił ch'ígó'aa

tears, bidaatú/binaatú

telling it, he is,
yaa naagoldi'/-ni'

tent, gową wolgai/golgai

thankful, he is,
ihééh nzį

thank you, áshǫǫd/
ihííyi'ee

that, áí, áíhíí

their, bi-, daabi-

theirs, bíyéé, daabíyéé

there(over there),
nlaahyúge

they, bíí

thick, ditą́ą́

thin, alt'ą́hyé

thinking,he is, nzį

thinking about it, he is,
yaa naatsekées

thirsty,he is, dibá' nlįį

this, díí

those, áí, áíhíí

thread, iloh

throat,his, bizoł

T

thunder, idi'dii/-nii

ties it,he, łeetł'ó

tired,he is, hiyaa

to/toward it, -yú, bich'į' (pp)

today, dííjįį

toes,my,(big) shikéchó
(small) shikédaazhoozh

tomorrow, iskąą

tongue,my, sizaa/sizaad

tooth,my, shiwoo'

torn,it, is, ndláád

towel, be'ik'e'íłdehí

town, kįh nagozdil/-nil

toy, (see plaything)

tractor, na'dagi/na'inagi

trail, da ni'go itin/-intin

trash, ch'ígohide

tree, tsį

trousers, tł'azhi'íí/
ts'anasti'

truly, da'anii/da'adii

tubercular, dangani/
neelgani

turkey, tązhii

twins, naakih

U

ugly, dénchǫ́'éé

uncle,my(mother's side)
shida'áá
(father's side) shibéhéé

understands it,he, yígółsį

up, tsídag

V

very, dázhó

village, kįh goshjaa

vine, ch'il dah naanestł'
ónihíí

vomiting,he is, nakwíi

W

wagon, tsinaagháí

waist,my, shidí'shiní'

waits for him,he, yiba' sidaa

waking up,he is, ch'ínádzid

wants it,he, hat'į́į́

war, naagołkaad

warm(water), da'ákogo sidog
(weather), da'ákogo gozdog

washing,she is, tá'ágis

waste , itsį́' dailįį silįį

W

water, tú

waterfall, tónálíí/tónaakah

waves, tú hádiidą́híí

we, nohwíí/néé

weak, doo nłdzil da

wedding, naltsoos'a'oldé,
ni'ii'dé/-né

week, ha'adéél

west, oná'it'aahyú

wet, dit'ood

what, hat'íí, hant'é/-nt'é

wheel, bi jąd

when(future), dą'es'a
(past), haná', daaną́'/
hadą́'

where, hayú

which, hadíí

whip, ił

white, łigai

White man, indaa/inaa

who, haadń/hadíń

why, hat'íí bighą/
nt'é bighą

wide, nteel

wife,my, shi'aad/shi'aa

willow, k'aiyishehoh

W

winning,he is, goneesnáá

wind, nch'íi/nyóol

window, bika' got'inéé
hat'iné minin

wing,its, bit'a'

winter, hai

wiping it, he is,
k'e'iłdéh

wire, bééshdawozhíí

wise, goyąą

with it, bił (pp)

withered, náhasga

wolf, mą'tsósé

woman, isdzání, sáan

wood(firewood), chizh

wool,its, bighaa

wooly, di yu gi

working,he is, na'iziid

worm, ch'osh

worse, dayúwehgo,
bitisgo nehǫ'

worst, itisgo nehǫ'

wrapping it,he is,
yik'ídidis

wrench, beesh'

wrist,my, shilátsíní

W

writing it, he is, k'e'iłchíí

wrong, doo áígee da

Y

yawning, he is, nádiich'a

year(past), łeegodzaaná'/-dą́'

yellow, łitsog

yes, ha'aa/ ha'oh

yesterday, adąąna'/-dą́'

you(sg), ni (pl) nohwíí

your, (sg) ni (pl) nohwi

yours, (sg) díyéé/níyéé
(pl) nohwíyéé

yucca, igáyéé

yucca fruit, goshk'an

NUMBERS

one, dała'áá

two, naki

three, táági

four, dį́į́'i

five, ashdla'i

six, gostáń

seven, gosts'id

eight, tseebíí

NUMBERS

NINE, ńgóst'áí

ten, goneeznáń

eleven, łats'ádah

twelve, nakits'ádah

thirteen, táts'ádah

fourteen, dį́į́ts'ádah

fifteen, ashdla'ádah

twenty, naadin

twenty-eight, naadin tseebíí

forty, dízdin

one hundred, dałan goneeznádin

twice, nakidn

APACHEAN VERBS

'ałaą	different
ákohgo	and so
áko ndihii	even so
godzii	remains
yigáíye	wildlife or wild plants
yídinii	uneducated (not well educated)
hoigo	enough
do hoigo	not enough
do hoida	not enough
dét'įįhę́e hik'eh	a little while after
hik'eh,	then
hagoshįį	something
tazhii k'ánee	chicken
tsiłtáánii	crickets
tł'oh kaa/dadeesgai (Seneca)	jointed grass
tł'oh bit'ąą nteeli	Johnson grass
tł'ann̲a'	gravy
tł'aaskáń/chagosh'oh S.C. W.R.	summer house
tú deeskaą	Coolidge Dam
ighaa	body hair
'ick'odandiihíí	helpers
'ibanké (S.C.)	mocassin kitáágé (W.R.)
iban	buckskin

hisdlíí	pneumonia
hastiin	old man
hastiiya	old men
hai'áhá	Mescalero
há'iłdzilhíí	riches
ha'ánázééh	gathering place
ha'adééł	payday
godeesdzog	reservation-marked out place
nashchagii	grasshopper
ntsá'	you wait
yínel'aa	he is able
łalééh	you complete, accomplish
ts ídaadolyiz	they were astonished
shíyéhi	(object) belongs to me
banl'ah	it is being butchered for him
hanyód	he is chasing away
ádíí	disappear
nashkaad	I will fall
shich'odii	he helps me
áyíłsi	he keeps me
siłne'	I'm keeping it
sinłne'	you're keeping it
ch'ozbaad	he has been kind

(hayaa) ánde'	you kneel(down)
nnáá	he married
iłch'įgolzaa (?)	is prepared
itisdoleeł	will prevail
yił nádaatsh'iłbąs	they roll back with them
shik'e'izlaa	I am illuminated
naayiisnii	he sold them
idezhool	he shed it (his blood)
nádidilghaazhgo	when he shouts
siłdíyaagodzaa	it surprised me
ndláád	it is torn
nanínezłąąd lé'eyúgo	if it did tempt you
ołkaad	throw them away
ba'oshłii	I trust it
ba'onliigo	you trust him
hasht'į́į́	I want (it, or to do something)
naghaa	he walks

Curriculum Program
Whiteriver Elementary School

ENCLITICS

One or more of the enclitics may be suffixed to a word, though certain ones are spoken more commonly with certain words. It is hard to assign them definite meanings. Those given below are suggestive. A number of the enclitics may refer to time as well as direction.

Nominalizing enclitics, when suffixed to a verb make it into a noun.
kįh ágole' 'he makes a house' or carpenter':
-i, -hi, -íí, -híí 'the one'

These are sometimes assimilated to
-e, -he, -éé, -héé

-yú	'to, at, in'
-gee	'at, in'
-dé', -yé', -gé'/ -dí'	'from'
-zhi'	'as far as'
-zhídéé/-zhinéé	'on the side of'

-ná'/ -dą́'	'when or while' (in the past)
-doo, dołeeł	'will' (future time)
-niį	'past'
-shįį	expresses probability
-lá	expresses surprise or wonder
-née	question marker
-le'	'let us, let him'
-zhá	'only'
-go'	'when, while, as, -ly, -ing'
-gą	emphasis
-lé'e/ lek'e	'past'
-yúgo	'if'

Although these are really enclitics, we sometimes write them as separate words, because of the length of the words when the enclitics are written with them.

NUMBERS

one,	dała'áá	eight,	tseebíí	fifteen,	ashdla'ádah
two,	naki	nine,	ńgóst'ą́į́	twenty,	naadin
three,	táági	ten,	goneeznán	twenty-eight,	naadin tseebíí
four,	díí'i	eleven,	łats'adąh	forty,	dízdin
five,	ashdla'i	twelve,	nakits'ądah	one hundred,	dałán goneeznádin
six,	gostán	thirteen,	táts'ądah	twice,	nakidn
seven,	gosts'id	fourteen,	dííts'adah		

In the Apachean languages there is a wide variety of modes or aspects, rather than tenses as we have in English. We are listing here only the most common; in connection with the verb 'to make'. Except in the verbs 'to go' and 'to run' most of the verbs keep the same stem (the last syllable) throughout one mode, with only slight changes in tone, or in the initial consonant. The prefixes are adverbial, such as náá- 'again', or theme, as hasdá- 'having to do with safety', or number, daa- 'distributive plural', modal, object, or subject. Each has its fixed position, but not all are found in any one verb. The subject pronoun directly precedes the stem except where a classifier, l, or ł comes between them.

Duo-plural forms usually express dual, but sometimes they express a collective plural when several are being considered, but as a group rather than as individuals. Distributive plural refers to three or more, thought of individually.

3a refers to a third person alternate. These forms are used to distinguish between two third person, to express 'one' in such expressions as 'one doesn't do that', etc.

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The numbers 1, 2, 3 refer to first, second and third persons. Only the first person singular translation will be given. Translations for the FUTURE would be: I'll make it; you'll make it; he/ she/ it will make it; he/ she will make it (3a forms always refer to persons, never to things); we (2) will make it; you (2) will make it; they (2) will make it; they (2) (3) will make it; we (3 or more) will make it; you (3 or more) will make it; they (3 or more) will make it; they (3 or more) (3a) will make it.

FUTURE I'll make it

	Singular	Duo-plural	Distributive plural
1	ádishłiił	ádndliił	ádaadndliił
2	ádńlííł	ádohłiił	ádaadohłiił
3	áídooliił	ádaidooliił	ádaidooliił
3a	ách'idooliił	ádaach'idooliił	ádaach'iddoliił

IMPERFECTIVE I'm making it

1	áshłe'	áhiidle'	ádaahiidle'
2	áńle'	áhłe'	ádaahłe'
3	áíle'	ádaile'	ádaile'
3a	ách'ile'	ádaach'ile'	ádaach'ile'

PERFECTIVE I made it

1	áshłaa	áhiidlaa	ádaahiidlaa
2	ánlaa	áhłaa	ádaahłaa
3	áyíílaa	ádaayiilaa	ádaayiilaa
3a	ách'íílaa	ádaach'iilaa	ádaach'iilaa

CUSTOMARY I make it

1	ásht'į́į́	áhiit'įį	ádaahit'įį
2	ánt'įį	áht'įį	ádaaht'įį
3	át'į́į́	ádaat'įį	ádaat'įį
3a	ách'ít'į́į́	ádaach'it'įį	ádaach'it'įį

APACHE CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES

Greeting (How's everything?) Daagot'éé?

Response (Everything's fine) Gozhǫ́ǫ́ or Nłt'éé

Where are you (1) going? Hayú dínyaa?

  I'm going to hhurch. Churchyú díyáá.

  I'm going home. Gowayú nádésdzá. (The verb is different from the one above becaase it is the idea of going back.)

Where are you (2) going? Hayú desho'aazh?

  We're going to the store. Storeyú det'aazh

  We're going home. Gowayú náiet'aazh.

Where are you (3+) going? Hayú desohkai?

  We're going to the school house. Da'oltadyú dekai.

  We're going home. Gowayú nádekai.

What is your name? Hat'íí honlzéé? (Literally, 'What are you called?')

  My name is Mary. Mary hoszee.

What is his/her name? Ań hat'íí holzee? (Hat'íí holzee? also means 'What is it called?')

  His name is John. John holzee.

How old are you? Dakwíí nee łeegodzaa? (Literally, 'How many with you it has gone around'(year)

  I'm twelve years old. Nakits'adah shee łeegodzaa.

How old is he/she/it? Ań dakwíí bee łeegodzaa? (If the meaning is 'it' the 'An' should be omitted)

  He/she/it is ten years old. Goneznáń bee łeegodzaa.

How many months old is the baby? Mé'íí dakwíí bee dahitąą?

  He/She is four months old. Dį́į́'i bee dahitąą.

AT THE STORE

What do you (1) want? Hat'íílá hánt'įį? (Can be spoken without the 'lá')

  I want shoes. Kee hásht'į́į́.

What does he/she want? An hat'íí hát'íí?

  She wants a school dress. Tł'akał igodéé hát'íí.

What do you (2) want? Nohwihíí hat'íí háht'įį? (Nohwihíí means 'As for you (pl)?')

  We want pants. Tł'aazhí háhiit'ii.

What do you (3+) want? Nohwihíí hat'íí hádaaht'įį?

  We want coats. Íícho hádaahit'įį.

What do these men want? Ndeehíí hat'íílá hádaat'įį?

  They want shirts. Íí hádaat'įį.

1 roudd bulky objects -'aah,-ąą

2 plural objects of small size and large number -já, -jaa

3 non-compact matter -né', -né'
(these stems are also used for things not easy to classify)

4 anything in an open vessel
-kaah, -kąą

5 plural objects, animate or inanimate,
-dííł, -dil/ -níił/ -nil

6 slender flexible objects -lééh, -laa

7 one animate object -teeh, -tįį

8 a slender stiff object -tįįh, -tąą

9 mushy matter -tłee, -tłéeg

10 a flexible flat object -tsóós, -tsooz

Various prefixes with these stems express the ideas 'to give', 'to pick up', 'to hand up', 'to bring' Etc. A few exmaples follow:

Bring me the baby. Mé' shá nánłteeh.

Take the ball to your sister. Bal nilah bich'į' nń'aah.

Take the hair away. tsiighaa yúwehyú oné'

Put the (pencil) on the table
Bika'idáné biká' dah siitįįh.

Carry the potatoes back into the house.
Gábas kįh yunde' ha'ánaánííł.

hang up (see handle)

happened, it, ágódzaa

happy, he is, bił gozhǫ́ǫ́

harness, ik'ena'istł'ooníí

harvesting, he is, náhiigeesh

hat, ch'ah

he, bíí, án

head, my, shitsits'in

headache, tsits'in ndii/ -nii

hears it, he, yidiits'ag

heart, my, shijíí

heating, it is, (as water) niidóh

heavy, ndaaz

hello (how's everthing?) daagot'éé

hen, tazhiik'áné bi'aad

her, bíí, án

here, kogee/ dząągee

hiding from him, yich'ą́/ -ts'á nant!!į́'

hill, dził/ dahsk'id

hip, my, shik'ai

his, bíyéé

hitting him, he is, yołts'į

hoe, bééshts'ígogé/ benágodé

hold (see handle)

hollow, bee'i'án, biyi'in'án

home, gowa

honey, gosnih

horn, its, bidee'/ biyeshdé

horse, łíí

hot (water), sidog

hot (weather) gozdog

house, kįh

ITERATIVE I make it (over and over)

	Singular	Duo-plural	Distributive plural
1	ánásh'įį	ánáiil'įį	ánádaiil'įį
2	ánánl'įį	ánáł'įį	ánádaał'įį
3	ánál'įį	ánádaal'įį	ánádaal'įį
3a	ánách'il'įį	ánádaach'il'įį	ánádaach'il'įį

OPTATIVE I wish I could make it

1 áshłé tadó'
2 áshłé tadó' ńnzį (here the part of the verb which means 'make'
3 áshłé tadó' nzį does not change, but some verbs have
3a áshłé tadó' ch'inzį optative forms in all persons and numbers)

'I am making it again' is expressed by the inclusion of the prefix naa- meaning 'again, and a change in the first letter of the stem.

1	ánánááshdle'	ánánááhiidle'	ánánáádaahiidle'
2	ánánáándle'	ánánááhdle'	ánánáádaahdle'
3	ánánáidle'	ánánáádaidle'	ánánáádaidle'
3a	ánánáách'idle'	ánánáádaach'idle'	ánánáádaach'idle'

A few sentences are given below with the literal and free translations to show a bit of the word order:

Adąądą́' Phoenixyú nakai ni', shimaa, shidizhéé, hik'eh
Yesterday Phoenix-to we-went (past), my-mother, my-younger-sister, and

chagháshéé biłgo. Akú shidizhé'ishkiinhíí ółtagyú
children them-with-being. There my-younger-brother he-goes-to-school-where

bich'į' nahiikai, Christmas vacationhíí bighą bá
him-to we-came, Christmas vacation it-on-account-of him-for

ch'ígót'aahgo ndį inaahíí dah níí ni'.
it-being-promised, but the white-person no he-said (past).

Free translation: Yesterday my mother, my sister and the children and I went to Phoenix, as my younger brother had been promised Christmas vacation, but the white man said, "No".

ED025757

APACHE VOWELS

English words are not always spelled as they sound. So we have to look up a word in the dictionary to find out how it is pronounced.
'a' may be ā as in 'late', ă as in 'fat', or ä as in 'father'

But Apache words are spelled as they sound. All the marks are there that you need for finding out how they are pronounced.

'a' is pronounced as in 'father'. If there are two, you hold the 'a' sound. If there is only one, you say it quickly. If it has marks over it, you raise your voice when you say that syllable. If it has a hook under it, the sound is nasalized.

shitaa - 'my father'
shita' - 'my forehead'
bikáhantáá - 'look for it'
hóńtą' -'hold on to it'

'e' is pronounced as in 'met'.

shidee - 'my sister'
shi'ide' - 'my cup'

'i' is pronounced as in 'police'. When there is only one, it is said so quickly that it sounds more like the 'i' in 'hit'.

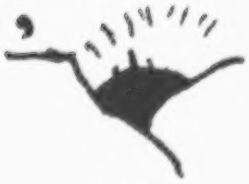
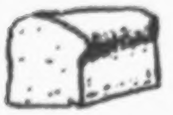
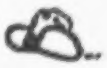
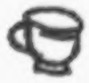
shinii - 'my face'
shini' - 'my land'
díí - 'this/these'
dį́į́'i - 'four'

'o' and 'u' are easy, because their sounds are like their names.

dó' - 'also'
doo---da 'not' kǫ' - 'fire'
ákú - 'there'

(/) between words indicates that the first word is as Whiteriver people would say it. The second is according to San Carlos. A line under an n (n̲) indicates that Whiteriver people would use d.

CONSONANTS

'	**b**	**ch**	**ch'**	**d**
				
o'i'ą́	**báń**	**ácha**	**ch'ah**	**idee**
evening	bread	axe	hat	cup

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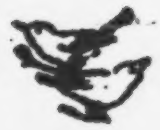
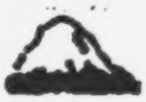
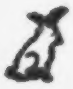
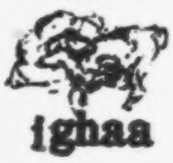
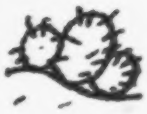
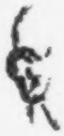
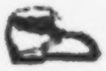
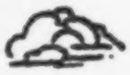
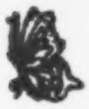
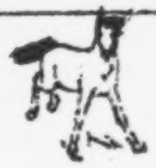
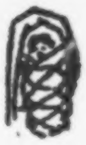
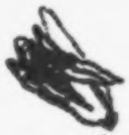
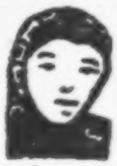
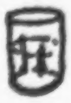
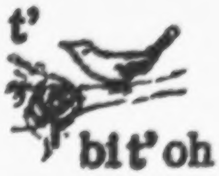
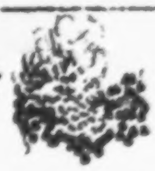
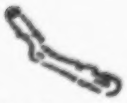
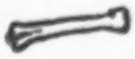
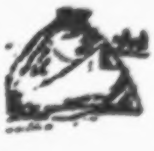
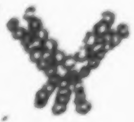
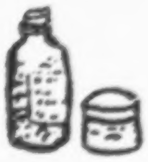
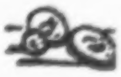
dl		**dlǫ́'**	bird
dz		**dził**	mountain
g		**gah**	rabbit
gh	'wool' 	**ighaa**	wool
h		**hosh**	cact
hw	'for us'	**nohwá**	for us
j		**bijaa**	ear
k		**kee**	shoe
k'		**yaak'os**	clouds
kw	'how man	**da'kwí**	how ma
l		**dooléé**	butterfly
ł		**łį́į́**	horse
m		**mé'**	baby
n		**nadą́'**	corn
s		**sáan**	older w
sh	'me'	**shíí**	me
t		**tú**	water
t'		**bit'oh**	nest
tł		**go'iltłi'**	it's burning
tł'		**tł'oh**	grass
ts		**tsį**	stick
ts'		**its'in**	bone
w		**gową**	home
y		**yoo**	beads
z		**izee**	medicine
zh		**zhááli**	money

Say aloud the Apache word for each English word below. Think what sound comes first in the word. Write it in the blank. Use one of these.

ch ch' k k' t t'

1. arrow __aa'
2. tree __iis
cottonwood
3. house __įh
4. plants __il
5. firewood __izh
6. right now __adíí
7. donkey __úlgayé
8. fire __ǫ'
9. children __ągháshé
10. coffee __úłhiłíí
11. shoes __ee
12. blanket __ig

In each Apache word below one vowel sound is left out. Say the word aloud. Think what the vowel sound is. Write it, Use one of these:

a aa ąą ee i ii įį o

1. needle ts'__ł
2. earth n__'
3. big nch__
4. day j__
5. my face shin__'
6. my knee shig__d
7. worm ch'__sh
8. finished __ł
9. crooked dig__z
10. my arm shig__n
11. wool igh__
12. cup id__

On
at th
are t

'

Write
word:

1. w
2. g
3. f
4. b
5. b
6. c
7. b
8. f
9. s
10. h

Wr
Use o

1. n
2. n
3. b

Only eleven of the consonant sounds ever come at the end of an Apache word or syllable. They are these:

' l ł s sh z zh h n d g

Write the correct one at the end of each Apache word:

1. with me shi__
2. grass tł'o__
3. fish łó__
4. belt zi__
5. bread bá__
6. crying hicha__
7. blood di__
8. far ńzaa__
9. snow za__
10. hot gozdo__
11. plants ch'i__
12. knife bé__
13. cold gozk'a__
14. bird dlǫ́__
15. soon k'a__
16. no da__
17. my neck shik'o__
18. dirt (soil) łee__
19. corn nadą́__
20. gloves ganji__

Write the correct consonant in the blank below. Use one of these:

tł tł' ts ts'

1. night __é'
2. rock __éé
3. burning dil__i'
4. first da'ił__é
5. cradle __aał
6. mud gosh__ish

For each word, choose a syllable from those on the right hand side which finishes the word. Write it in the blank.

ni_____

ni_____'áá

naa_____ní

daa
dee
da

Write the correct syllable in each blank. You can use one more than once.

_____da'áá

_____daaní

_____dee

shaa
shi

Write the correct syllable in each blank.

ha_____ ńyaa ?

ha_____ dínyaa?

nida'áá hagé' ń_____?

nidee hayú di_____?

yú
yaa
gé'
yą́á

Choo
Divide
blanks.
then co
consona

boat

book

10
ten

pan

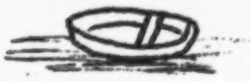
star

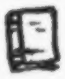
apple

chain

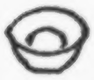
broom

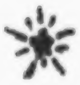
Choose the right word for each picture. Divide it in syllables, and write them in the blanks. Each syllable begins with a consonant, then comes a vowel, and sometimes another consonant.

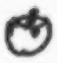

boat ____ ____ ____ ____

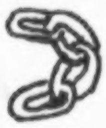

book ____ ____

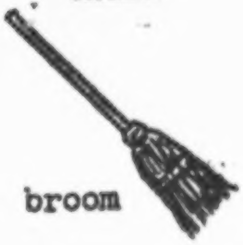
10
ten ____ ____ ____


pan ____ ____ ____


star ____ ____ ____


apple ____ ____ ____


chain ____ ____ ____ ____


broom ____ ____ ____ ____ ____

goneznán
béshhishbizhíí
tsina’eełíí
masáána
benágolzhóhé
naltsoos
ts’iłsǫǫsé
béstsʼa’á

PRONOUNS IN APACHE

Although both subject and object pronouns are expressed in the verb, Apache has independ they would be considered redundant in English, but are not so in Apache. They are used to ma object clear, or to give emphasis. For example, Shíí shi'íí 'Me, my dress' emphasizes the fa

Possessive pronouns are prefixed to the noun possessed, and sometimes the form of the nou

Pronouns which are the object of a preposition are prefixed to the preposition. For exampl

Singular

Independent pronouns		Possessives		Objects of prepositio	
shíí	'I'	shi'íí'	'my dress'	shiké' 'me after'	'after me'
ni	'you'	ni'íí'	'your dress'	niké'	'after you'
án / bíí	'he/she'	bi'íí'	'her dress'	biké'	'after him/h
ai/áí	'it/that'				

There is another special third person form which distinguishes between two third persons be translated 'one/one's'. For more about this see the grammatical notes with the Apache Wor

Collective plurals refer to more than two when thought of as a group, distributive plural

Dual/Collective plural

nohwíí	'we'	nohwi'íí'	'our dresses	nohwiké'	'aft
nohwíí	'you'	nohwi'íí'	'your dresses'	nohwiké'	'aft
bíí	'they'	bi'íí'	'their dresses'	biké'	'after

Distributive plural

daanohwíí	'we'	daanohwi'íí'	'our dresses'	daanohwiké'	
daanohwíí	'~~they~~ you'	daanohwi'íí'	'your dresses'	daanohwiké'	
daabíí	'they'	daabi'íí'	'their dresses'	daabiké'	'a

ONOUNS IN APACHE

in the verb, Apache has independent pronouns which may or may not be used. When used
o in Apache. They are used to make the antecedent of the verb-incorporated subject or
'Me, my dress' emphasizes the fact that the dress belongs to me.
nd sometimes the form of the noun changes, as, yoo' 'beads', but shiyo' 'my beads'.
ed to the preposition. For example, shike' 'after me', is literally 'me after'

Singular

Objects of prepositions		Verb-incorporated object pronouns	
shiké' 'me after'	'after me'	sho'įį' 'me he sees'	'he sees me'
niké'	'after you'	no'įį'	'he sees you'
biké'	'after him/her/it	bo'įį'/yo'įį'	'he sees him'

ishes between two third persons in narrative, or is used in situations where it might
atical notes with the Apache Word List.

as a group, distributive plurals to more than two when thought of individually.

l/Collective plural

sses	nohwiké'	'after us'	nohwo'įį'	'he sees us'
sses'	nohwiké'	'after you'	nohwo'įį'	'he sees you'
esses'	biké'	'after them'	bo'įį'/yo'įį'	'he sees them'

stributive plural

esses'	daanohwiké'	'after us'	daanohwo'įį'	'he sees us'
resses'	daanohwiké'	'after you'	daanohwo'įį'	'he sees you'
sses'	daabiké'	'after them'	daabo'įį'	'he sees them'

APACHE NUMBERS

1	dała’á
2	naki
3	táági
4	dį́į́’i
5	ashdla’i
6	gostáń
7	gosts’igi
8	tsebíí
9	ńgóst’áí
10	goneznáń
11	ła’ts’ádah
12	nakits’ádah
13	táts’ádah
14	dį́į́’ts’ádah
15	ashdla’ádah
16	gostą́’ádah
17	gosts’its’ádah
18	tsebííts’ádah
19	ńgóst’áíts’ádah
20	nadin
21	nadin ła’
22	nadin naki
23	nadin táági
24	nadin dį́į́’i
25	nadin ashdla’
26	nadin gostáń
27	nadin gosts’igi
28	nadin tsebíí
29	nadin ńgóst’áí
30	tádin
40	dízdin
50	ashdla’din
60	gostą́ą́din
70	gosts’idin
80	tsebídin
90	ńgóst’áádin
100	goneznádin
101	goneznádin bįká’yú dała’á
1000	doo náhóltadyú

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twice	nakidn
three times	táádn
four times	dį́į́'dn
five times	ashdladn
six times	gostą́ą́dn
seven times	gosts'idn
eight times	tsebíídn
nine times	ńgóst'áádn
ten times	goneznádn
first	da'iłtséhi
second	biké'geehíí
third	táádngeehíí
fourth	dį́į́'dngeehíí
fifth	ashdladngeehíí
sixth	gostą́ą́dngeehíí
seventh	gosts'idngeehíí
eighth	tsebíídngeehíí
ninth	ńgóst'áádngeehíí
tenth	goneznádngeehíí

APACHE CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES

Greeting (How's everything?)	Daagot’éé?
Response (Fine)	Gozhǫ́ǫ́ / Nłt’éé.
Where are you (1) going?	Hayú dínyaa?
I'm going to church.	Churchyú díyáá. (or ha’ánázéhyú)
I'm going home.	Gowąyú nádésdzá.
(The verb is different from the one above because it is the idea of going back home.)	
Where are you (2) going?	Hayú deshoł’aazh?
We're going to the store.	Storeyú det’aazh.
We're going home.	Gowąyú nádet’aazh.
Where are you (3+) going?	Hayú desołkai?
We're going to the schoolhouse.	Da’óltadyú dekai. (or, da’óltagyú)
We're going home.	Gowąyú nádekai.
What is your name?	Hat’íí honlzéé? (What are you called?)
My name is Mary.	Mary honszee.
What is his/her name?	Áń hat’íí holzee?
(Omit 'áń' if meaning is 'What is it called')	
His name is John.	John holzee.
How old are you?	Da’kwíí nełeegodzaa?
(How many (years) with you have gone around?)	
I'm twelve years old.	Nakits’ádah shełeegodzaa.

How old is he/she?	An da'kwíí bełeegodzaa?
('an' when person is close, 'ńń' if not near)	
He/she is ten years old.	Goneznán bełeegodzaa.
How many months old is the baby?	Me'íí da'kwíí bedahitąą?
He/she is four months old.	Dį́į́'i bedahitąą.

AT THE STORE

What do you (1) want?	Haťíílá hánťįį?/Haťíí hánt
I want shoes.	Kee háshťį́į́.
What does he/she want?	An haťíí háťį́į́?
She wants a dress.	Íí háťį́į́.
What do you (2) want?	Nohwihíí haťíí hálťįį
('nohwihíí' means 'as for you (pl.)')	
We want pants.	Tłaazhí háhiiťįį.
What do you (3+) want?	Nohwihíí haťíí hádaałťįį
We want coats.	Ííicho hádaahiiťįį.
What do these men want?	Nneehíí haťíílá hádaaťįį
They want shirts.	Íí hádaaťįį.

(On the tape, instead of 'She wants a dress', the voice says 'She wants a school dress' Tlaakai ígodee hatii, 'She wants a short skirt', but we find that is not commonly used.)

THE DOCTOR QUESTIONS THE PATIENT

How are you feeling?	Hago áńt'éé?
I have a cold.	Dikos baa nashaa.
I'm sick (fever).	Níigai.
Wnere is the pain?	Hayú nn̲iih?
It hurts inside.	Shiyi'go nn̲iih.
It hurts in my ear.	Shijeyi' nn̲iih.
My knee hurts.	Shigod nn̲iih.
My back hurts.	Shighán̓ nn̲iih.
My foot hurts.	Shikee' nn̲iih.
Do you have a headache?	Nitsits'in nn̲iih née?
Yes, I have a headache.	Ha'aa, sitsits'in nn̲iih.
Does your arm hurt?	Ya' nigan nn̲iih née?
Yes, my arm hurts.	Ha'aa, shigan nn̲iih.
Does your leg hurt?	Ya' nijág nn̲iih nee?
No, it doesn't hurt.	Dah, doo nn̲iih da.
How is your baby?	Ni'imé' hago at'éé?
He/she is sick.	Nezgai.

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The baby
The baby

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Day befo

He/she

COLORS

red, łich
yellow, łi
blue, dotł
white, łi
gray/brow
black, di

The baby cries all the time,	Mé’ dá hichad nt’éé,
it doesn't take milk,	doo iłbe’ da,
it doesn't eat.	doo iyąą da.
The baby doesn't sleep.	Mé’ doo iłhosh da.
The baby has diarrhea.	Mé’ bighágohi’eeł / bigołtł’ááhgo nniih.

When did the diarrhea begin?	Dadą́’ bighágohi’eeł silįį’ láń?
This morning.	T’ałbiná’
Yesterday.	Adąąná’
Day before yesterday.	Nakiskąąná’
He/she is very sick.	Yóíyahgo at’éé.

COLORS

red, łichoo’

yellow, łitsog

blue, dotł’izh

white, łigai

gray/brown, łibaa

black, diłhił

SOME DAYS OF THE WEEK

Saturday	Da’ayą́há godńłsį
Sunday	Godńłsį
Monday	Nádobąs

1.	What is your name?	Haťíí honlzéé?
2.	Don't do that.	Doo áńťįį da.
3.	What is this?	Díí haťíí?
4.	Where are you(1) going?	Hayú dínyaa?
5.	Are you going to school?	Ónłtadyú dínyaa née?
6.	I'm going to Whiteriver.	Ch'ilwozhyú díyáá.
7.	Open the door.	Yó'itįįh.
8.	Close the door.	Da'díńtįįh.
9.	Are you going home?	Gowąyú nádíńdzaa née?
10.	Stand up. (to 1)	Hizįįh.
11.	Stand up. (to 3+)	Daołsįįh.
12.	Please bring (lunch) money.	Noshkąąh, zhááli be'ináníńéh.
13.	What does your father do?	Nitaa haťíí áił'įį?
14.	Is he a doctor?	Izee' nanťán nlįį' née?
15.	Are you a carpenter?	Kįh ágole'íí ńlį́į́' née?
16.	No, I'm not.	Dah, shíí doo hwaa da.
17.	Mail my letters, please.	Naltsoos shá áńn̲iil, noshkąąh.
18.	Do this, please.	Díí ánle', noshkąąh.
.9a.	Did you do this? (1)	Díí ánlaahi née?

19b. Did
19c. Did
20a. Are
20b. Are
21. You
22. May
23. Yes
24. This
25. This
26. Your
27. My h
28. Her
29. I wa
30. Why
31. Are
32. Yes,
33. No,
34. Wha
35. Fol
36. Don

19b.	Did you do this? (2)	Díí éł'íni née?
19c.	Did you do this? (3+)	Díí ádaasołaahi née?
20a.	Are you listening? (1)	Ídíńlts'ąą' née?
20b.	Are you listening?(3+)	Ídaadołts'ą́ą́' née?
21.	You are doing good work.	Ninasdziid nłt'éé.
22.	May I leave the room?	Dadáńyú ch'ínsháh.
23.	Yes you may.	Ti'i gáníí.
24.	This is my head.	Shitsits'in.
25.	This is my hair.	Shisizíl.
26.	Your hair is long.	Nisizíl nneez.
27.	My hair is black.	Shisizíl diłhił.
28.	Her hair is brown.	Bisizíl łibaa.
29.	I want to go fishing.	Fish hashłeehyú díyáá.
30.	Why were you absent?	Hat'íí bighą doo hwaa da ńńyaa da?
31.	Are you sick?	Ya' níńłgai lą́ née?
32.	Yes, I was sick.	Ha'aa, nígai ni'.
33.	No, I wasn't sick.	Dah, doo hwaa da nígai da.
34.	What is the matter?	Daagot'éé?
35.	Follow along after me.	Shiké' nákseełgo.
36.	Don't put pencils in your mouths.	Be'k'e'ęchiihíí doo nohwizé' nadaałtihgo da.

37.	May I go to the bathroom?	Ch'ínsháhyú díyáá.
38.	May I get a drink?	Tú yishdląąyú díyáá.
39.	Did your mother see the toys?	Ya' nimaa benagon̲é'é yo'įį née?
40.	Yes, my mother saw the toys.	Ha'aa, shimaa benagon̲é'é yo'įį ni'.
41.	The bird can fly.	Dlǫ́' nádin̲íh.
42.	The bird flew away.	Dlǫ́' ná'nn̲iih.
43.	I can sit on a chair.	Ká'dahsdáná biká' dahnshdah.
44.	I sat on a chair.	Ká'dahsdáhá biká' nidáh.
45.	I can run.	Nádishgheed.
46.	I ran to school.	Ółtadyú ót'ag.
47.	Maybe it will rain.	Dadás nagołtįįh shį.
48.	Whisper it. (to 1)	Dátąądégo ánn̲i'.
49.	Sit down (to 1, on floor or ground)	Ńdah.
50	Sit down (to 1, on chair)	Dahńdah.
51.	Sit down (to 3+, on floor or ground)	Dinołbįįh.
52.	Sit down (to 3+, on chair)	Dahdinołbįįh.
53.	Put your shoes on (to 1)	Nikee' binł'éés.
54.	Put your shoes on (to 3+)	Nohwikee' bidaadoł'éés.

55. Let'
56. He
57. He
58. Jump
59. He
60. He
61. He
62. He
63. Run
64. He
65. He
66. He
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72. He
73. He
74. He

55. Let's eat.	Da'odą́ą́hela.
56. He jumps (can jump).	Yanáiłjah.
57. He will jump.	Yáhiłjáh.
58. Jump! (to 1)	Ni yáhinłjáh!
59. He jumped.	Yáhiłjag.
60. He has jumped.	Ałkʼiná' yáhiłjag.
61. He runs (can run).	Nánlgheed.
62. He will run.	Nádilgheed.
63. Run! (to one)	Ni nánlgheed!
64. He is running.	Hilwoł.
65. He ran.	Nálwod.
66. He has run.	Ałkʼiná' nálwod.
67. He walks (can walk).	Naghaa.
68. He will walk.	Dah higháh.
69. Walk! (to 1)	Ni ndáh.
70. He is walking.	Higááłgo.
71. He walked.	Naghaa ni'
72. He has walked.	Onadáh.
73. He sings (customarily).	Ha'do'ááł.
74. He will sing.	Ha'di'aah.

75. Sing! (to 1)	Ni hadń’áah!
76. He is singing.	Ha’do’aał.
77. He sang.	Ha’n’áá ni’
78. He has sung (often).	Hanádit’áh.
79. He talks (can talk).	Yáłti’
80. He will talk.	Hadziih.
81. Talk! (to one)	Ni hadziih!
82. He is talking.	Yáłti’
83. He talked.	Hadzíí’ ni’.
84. He has talked(frequently)	Yánáłtih.
85. He is sleeping.	Iłhosh.
86. He will sleep.	Iłháásh.
87. He will play. (Notethat different forms are given for a girl playing and a boy playing. Probably this is due to the different kinds of play typical for boys and girls.)	Naagolzéé.
88. She will play.	Naagołdéhé.
89. I played (girl sp.)	Nagosiłdéhé.
90. You played (sp. to boy)	Nagosínílzee.
91. This car is mine.	Díí nákbiilíí shíyéhi.
92. These books are yours.	Díí naltsoosíí níyéhi.

93. Thi
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100. He
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102. He
103. He
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105. He
106. He

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n̲íyéhi.

93. This house is ours.	Díí kiniíí nohwíyéhi.
94. That house is theirs.	Áí kiniíí daabíyéhi.
95. These beads are the teacher's.	Díí yoo'ííí bik'ehgo da'ółtadííí bíyéhi.
96. This shirt is Jack's.	Díí lesisííí Jack bíyéhi.
97. This baby is Betty's (child)	Díí me'ííí Betty bizhaazhéhi.
98. These gloves are my mother's.	Díí ganjishííí shimaa bíyéhi.
99. This coat is my father father's.	Díí íichohíį́ shitaą' bíyéhi.
100. He gave a book to Mike.	Naltsoosííí Mike yain'ą́ą.
101. He sent a book to me.	Naltsoos shich'į' áyíílaa.
102. He brought a doll to her.	Benagodéhé yá yinłtį́
103. He showed a book to him.	Naltsoos yił ch'ín'ą́ą́ ni'.
104. He sold a book to them.	Naltsoos baa nadaazn̲ ni'.
105. He took a book from him.	Naltsoos yich'ą́' náin'ąą.
106. He bought a book for her.	Naltsoos yá naisn̲ii'

107.	He got a book for me.	Naltsoos shain’ą́ą́.
108.	He made a book at school.	Da’ótadyu naltsoos áyíílaa.
109.	He brought it to me.	Shain’ą́ą́.
110.	He lent the book to them.	Naltsoos yá ch’ííńné’.
111.	He paid Mr. Grant for the book.	Naltsoosíí bighą Mr. Grant yich’į’ na’azn̲il.
112.	He read the book to his friend.	Naltsoosíí bik’isn yich’į’ yozhíí.
113.	He threw the ball to us.	Ball nohwich’į’ oyíłn̲e’.
114.	He showed it to my mother.	Shimaa yił ch’íń’ą́ą́.
115.	He wrote to the teacher.	Bik’ehgo da’ótadń yich’į’ k’e’eshchį́į́.
116.	What are they doing?	Hat’íí yaa nakai?
117.	They are eating.	Da’iyą́ą.
118.	Is the girl sad?	Ya’ it’éédń doo bił an̲íí da née?
119.	No, she's happy.	Dah, bił gozhǫ́ǫ́.
120.	I'm not happy.	Doo shił gozhǫ́ǫ́ da.
121.	Is the book on the desk?	Ya’ naltsoosíí desk biká’ dąh s̨í’aah née?
122.	Is the boy in the house?	Ya’ ishkiiń kįh yun̲e’ née?

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127. Where
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128. How
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129a. How
129b. Not
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130. How
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131. Who
132. Who
He
133. Who
They
134. What

123. Is the paper under the chair?	Ya' naltsoosíí biká' dahsdáhá bitłʼááhyú née?
124. Where is the girl going? Outdoors.	Iťéédń hayú diyaa? Da'dą́ą́yú.
125. Where are they going? Indoors.	Hayú deskai? Yúde'é yune'.
126. Where are the boys? In the classroom.	Ichikíníí hayú? Da'ółtad yune'.
127. Where is the book? On the desk.	Naltsoosíí hayú? Desk biká'yú.
128. How is he feeling? Sick.	Hago'aťéé? Nezgai.
129a. How are they doing in school?	Hago ídaahoł'ąą da'ółtadyú?
129b. Not very well. They are doing well.	Doo dá nłťéé da. Nłťéégo ídaahoł'ą
130. How are you (3+) going? By car.	Haťíí bee disołkai? Náłbiil bee.
131. Who is late? She is late.	Hadń iké'yú ńyáá? Áń iké'yú ńyáá.
132. Who is absent? He is absent.	Hadń doo hwaa da nyáá da? Áń doo hwaa da nyáá da.
133. Who is running? They are running.	Hadń hikééł? Áí hikééł.
134. What is on the table?	Biká'idáné haťíí biká' dahsné'?

135. What is in the pan?	Hat’íí béstsʼa’á beh siné’?
136. Who do you see? I see Mr. Sanchez.	Hadń ńńł’įį’? Mr. Sanchez ńish’į́į́’.
137a. He is asking him a question.	Nayídiłkid.
137b. I'm asking you a question.	Nanádishkid.
138. Help me, please. (1)	Shich’oniih.
139. He helped me.	Shich’ozni’ ni’.
140. They helped us.	Nohwich’odaazni’ ni’.
141. Why is he crying?	Hat’íí bighą hichad?
142. She has cried a long time.	Doo áníiná’ ch’aanishil ni’.
143. Why did it happen?	Hat’íí bighą ágodzaa?
144. Don't do that. She might cry.	Doo áńt’įį da. Ch’aanzhiił dágo.
145. When did it happen?	Dadą́’ ágot’įįh?
146. Yesterday. Day before yesterday.	Adąąná’. Nakiskąąná’.
147. Several days ago.	Da’kwíí iskaaná’.
148. A long time ago.	Doo ánííná’.
149. Is it easy? No, it's hard.	Dábígózį née? Dah, nyee’.

'á beh

150. Why is it hard for you?	Hat'ii bighą nił nyee'?

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Curriculum Program
Whiteriver Elementary School

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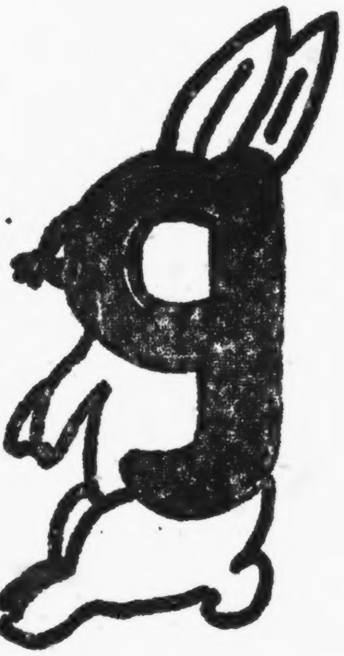

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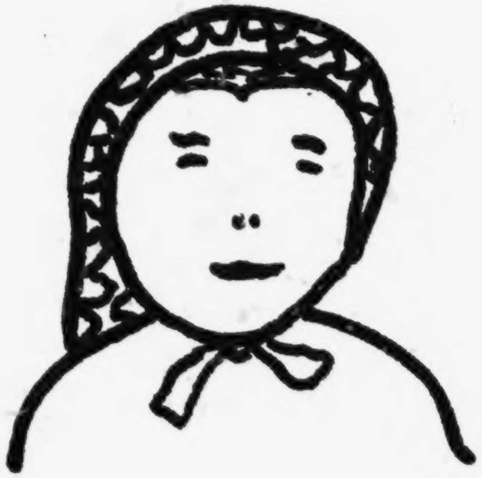

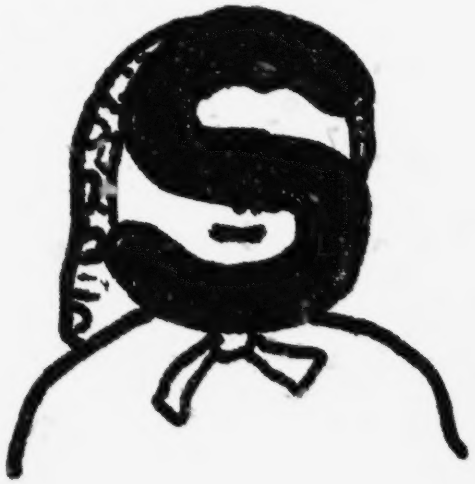

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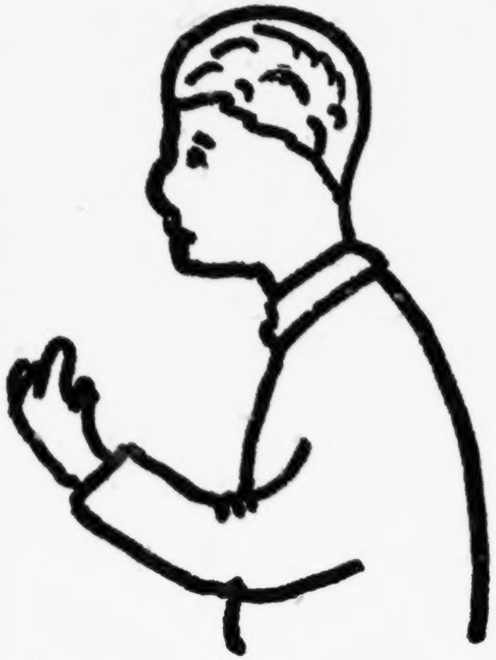

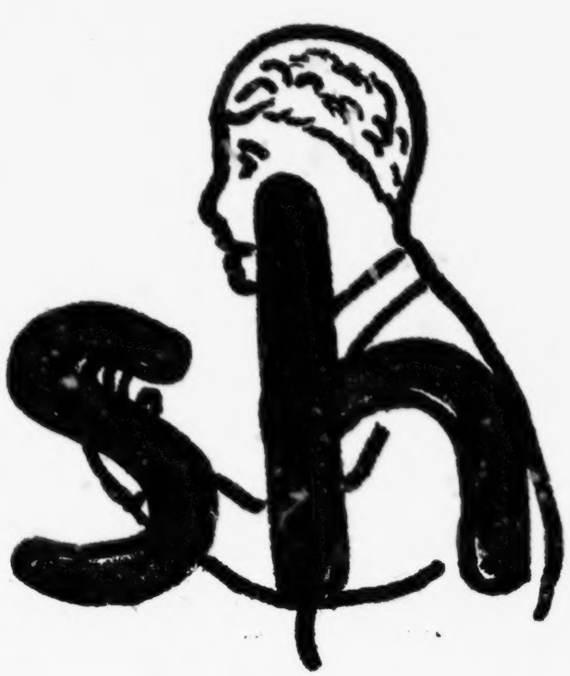

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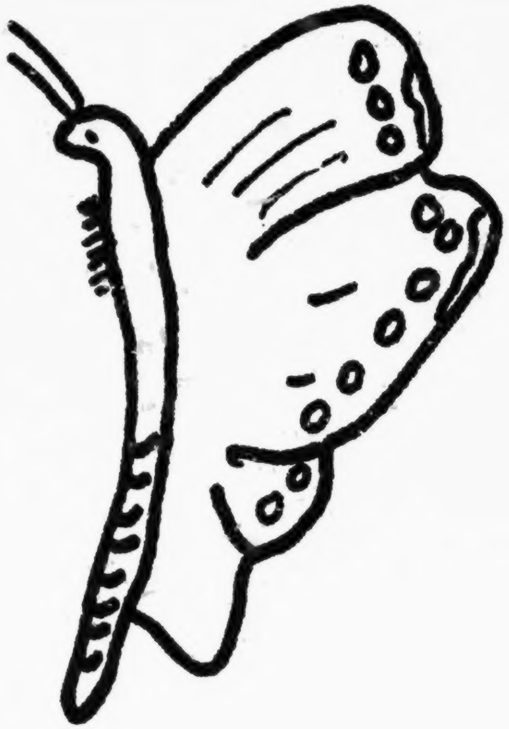

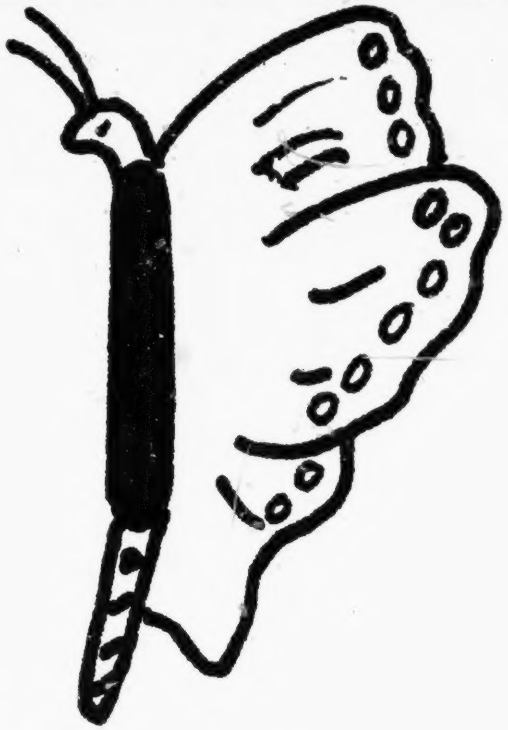

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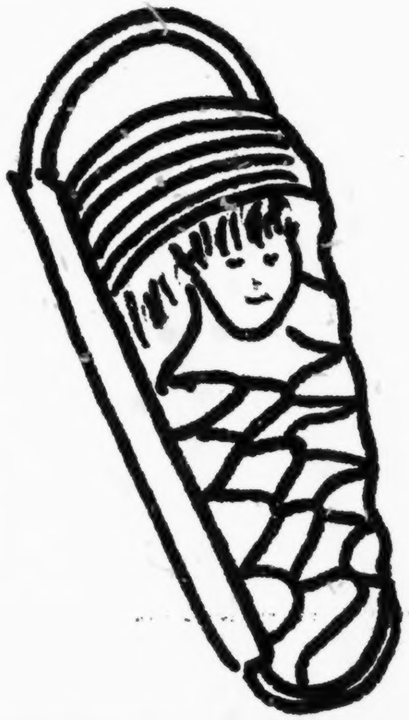

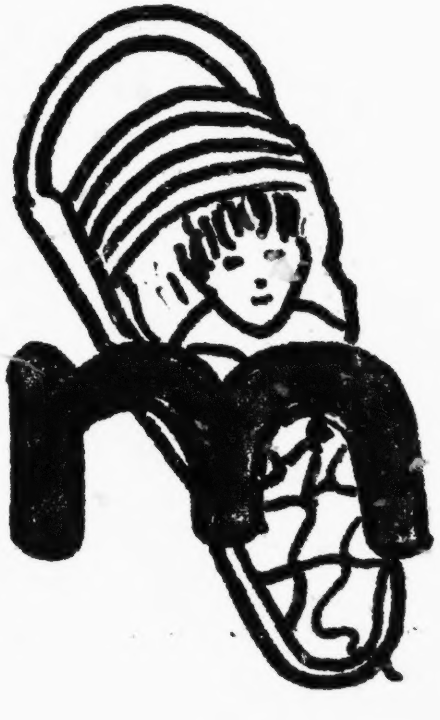

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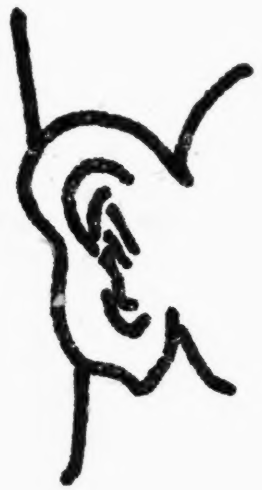

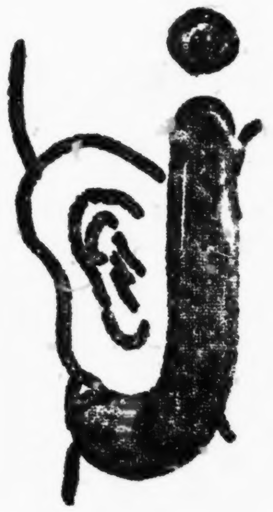

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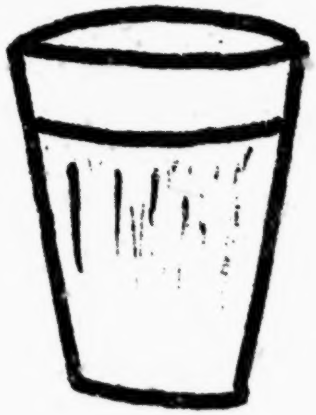

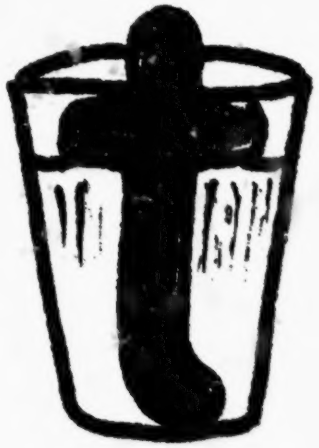

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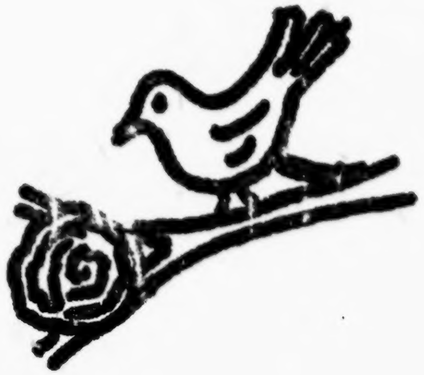
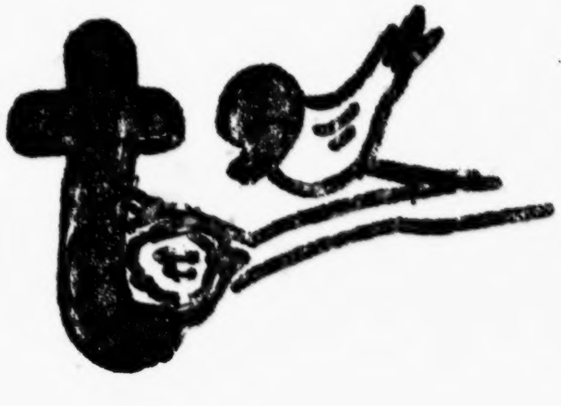
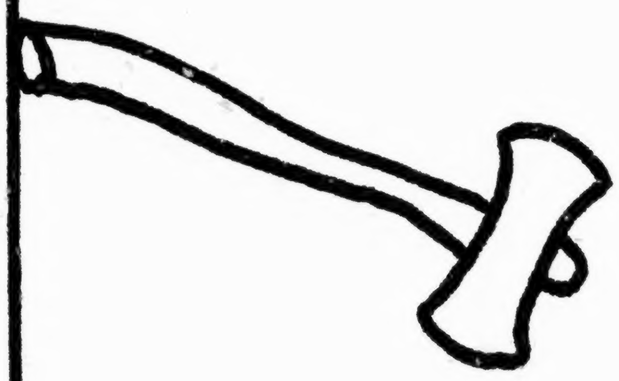
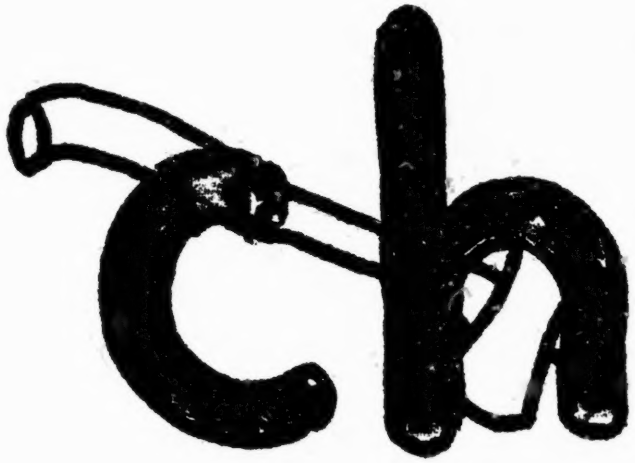


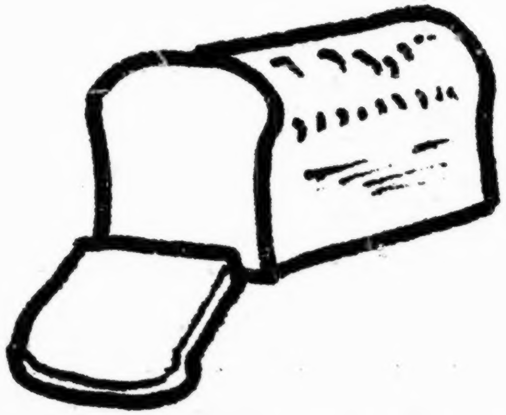


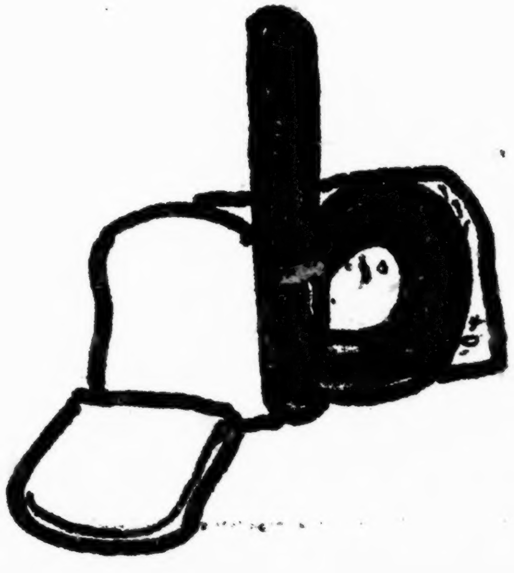
bit’oh



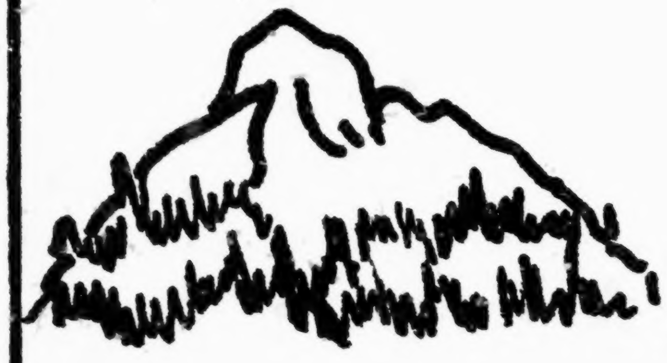


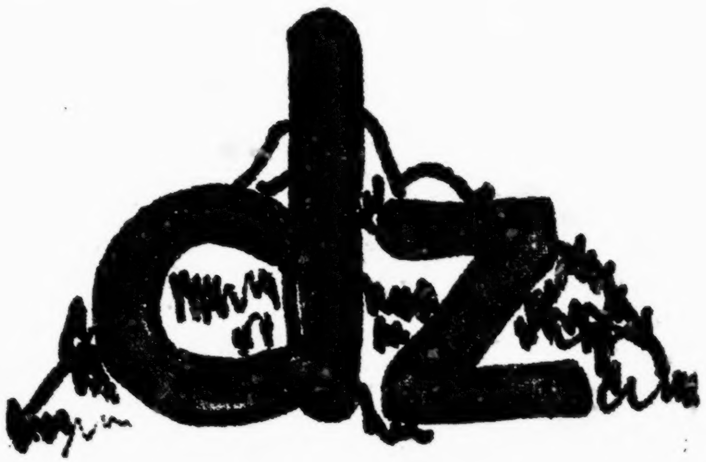
ch ácha



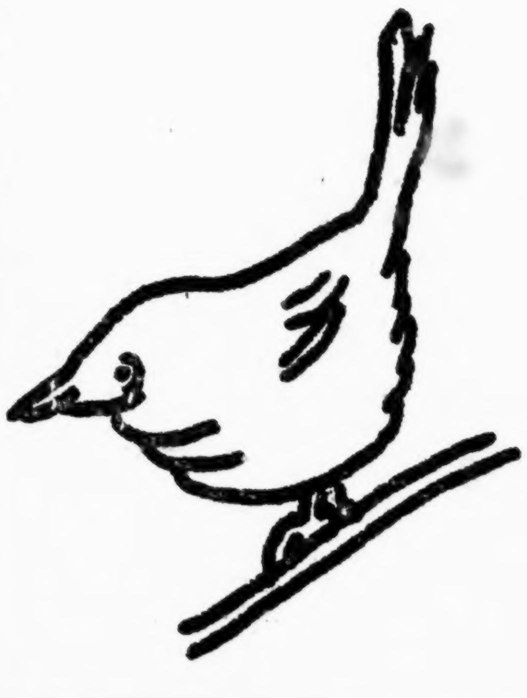


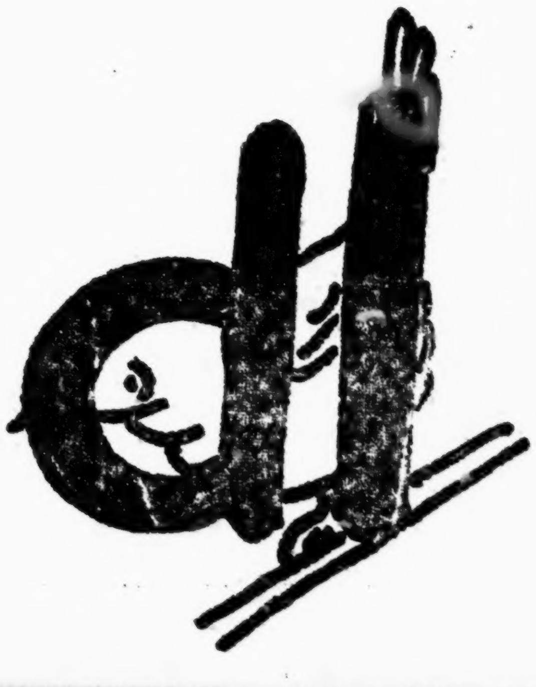
b báń



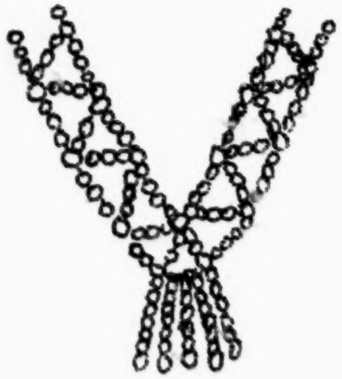


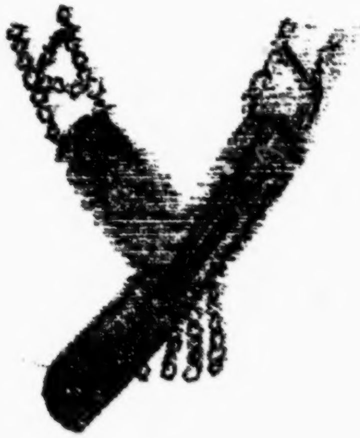
dził



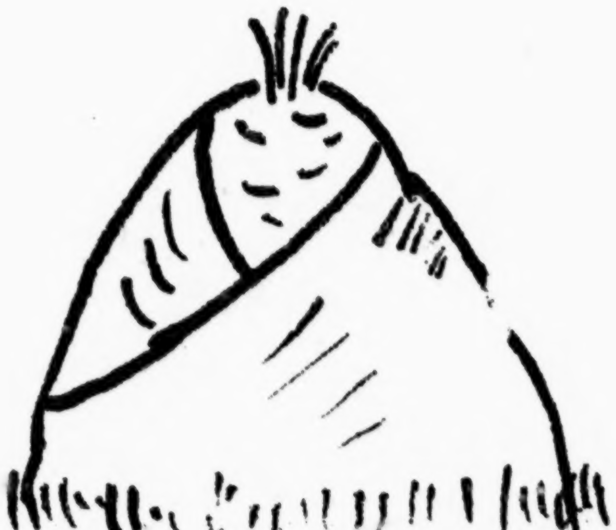


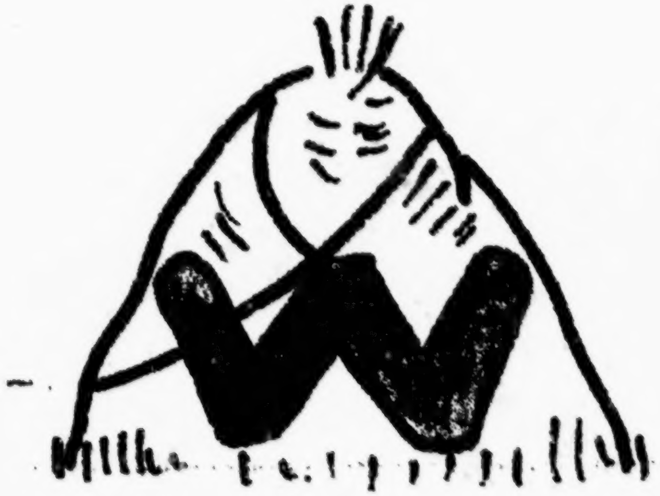
dlǫ́’



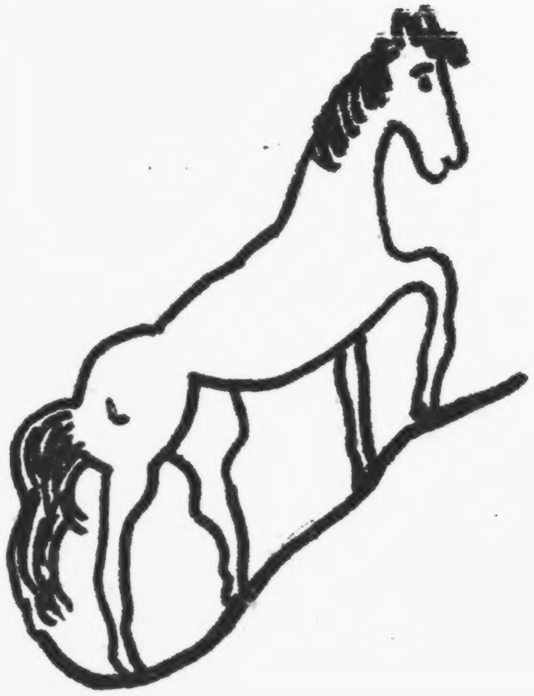


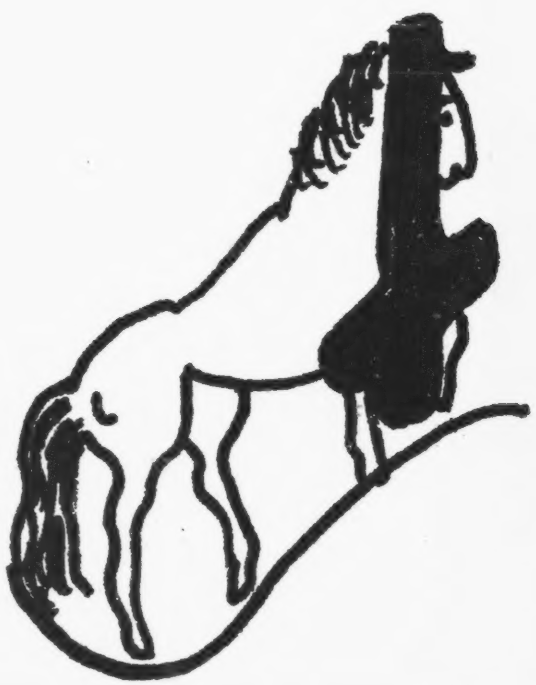
yoo



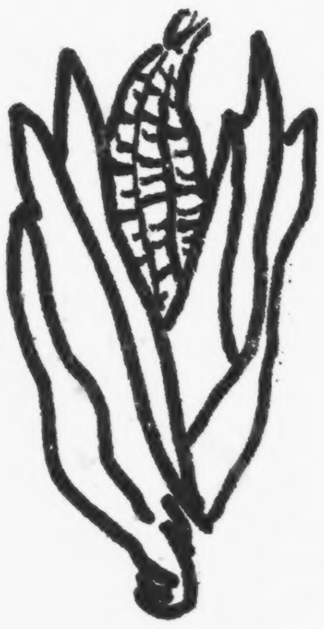


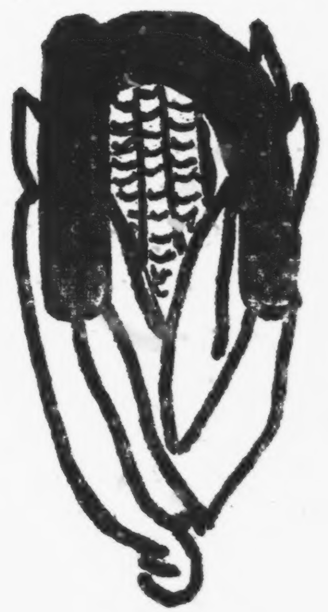
gową



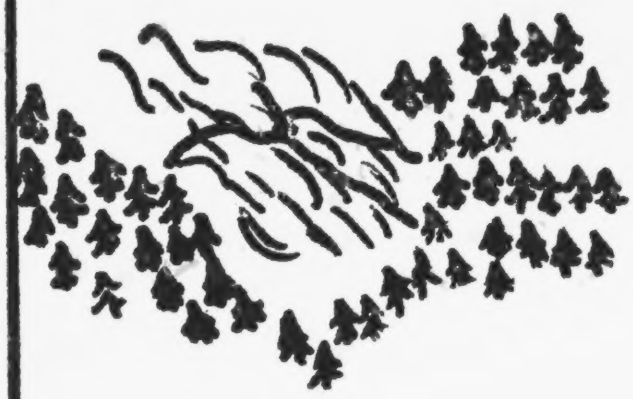


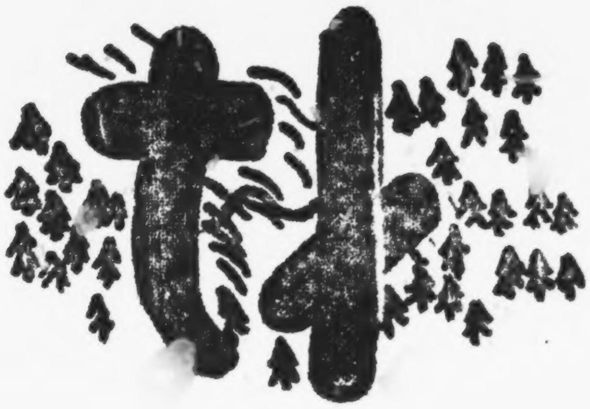
łį́į́



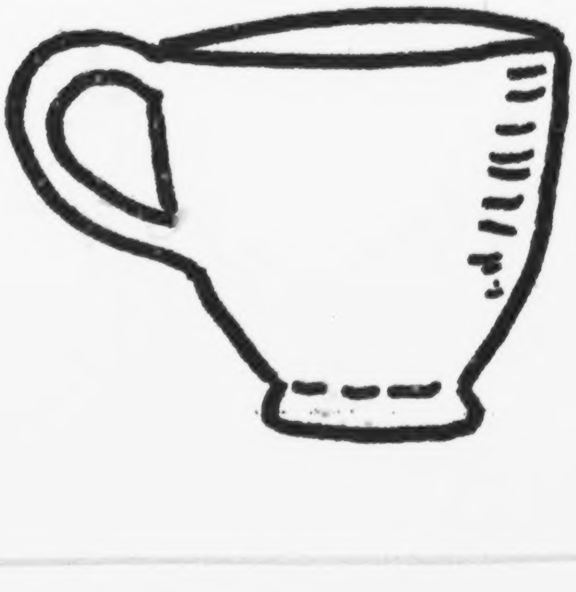


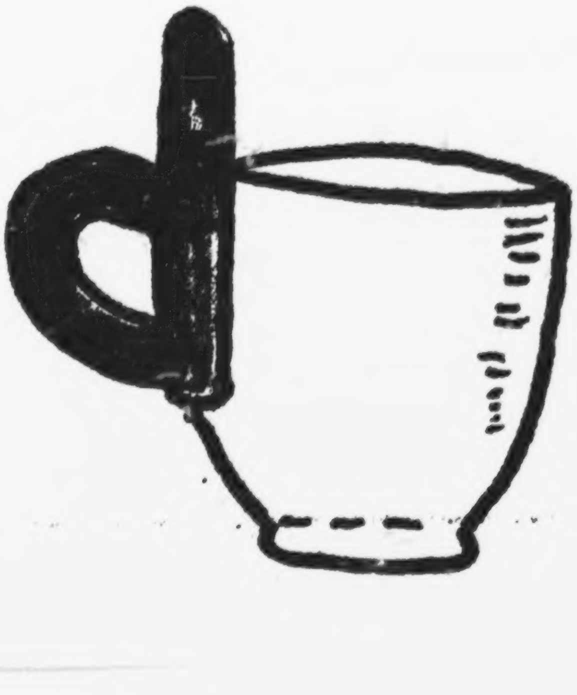
nadą́’





go

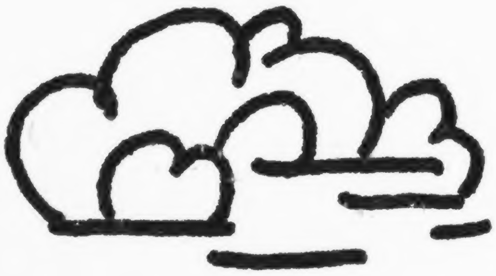


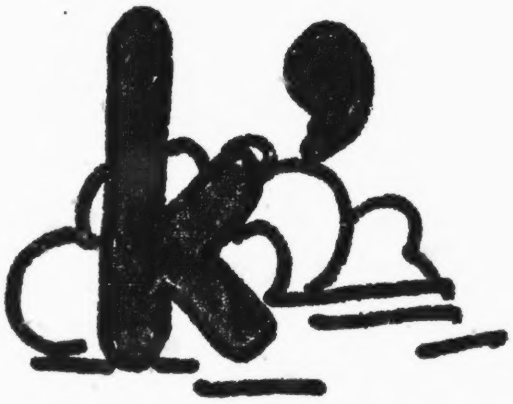


id

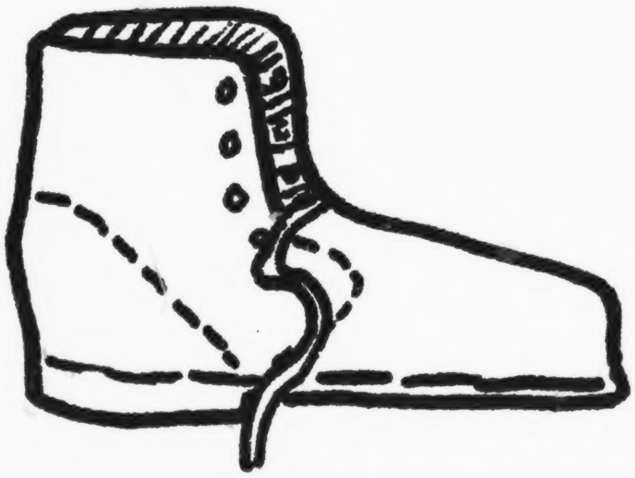
godiltłi’

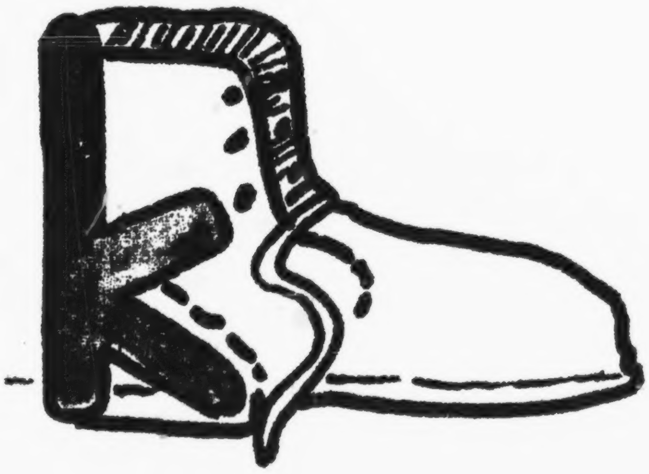
idee





ya

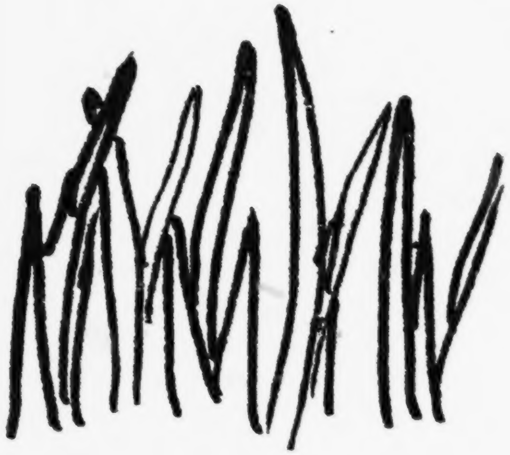




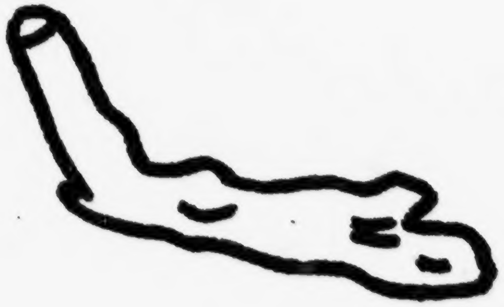
ke

yaak’os

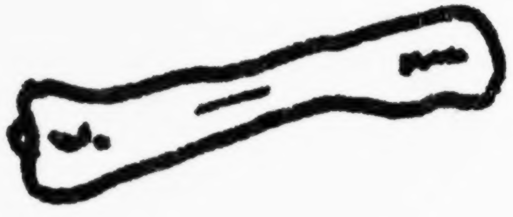
kee

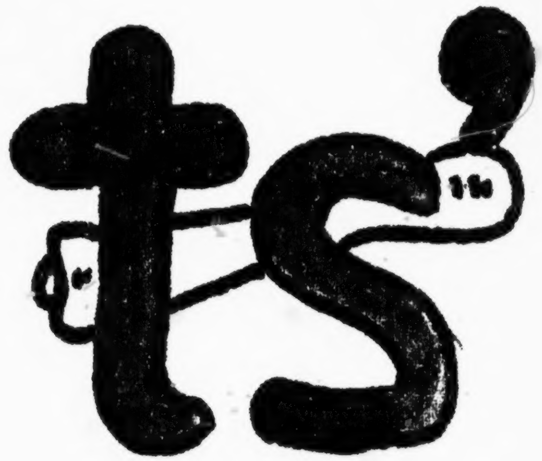


tłʼ tłʼoh



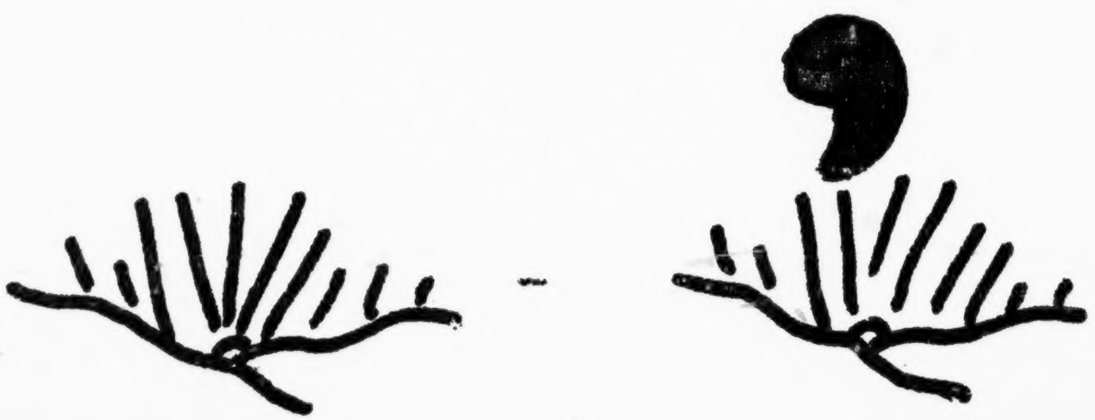
ts tsį





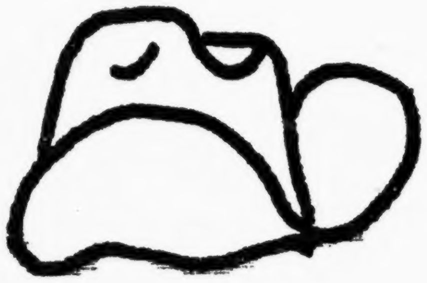
ts'

its'in



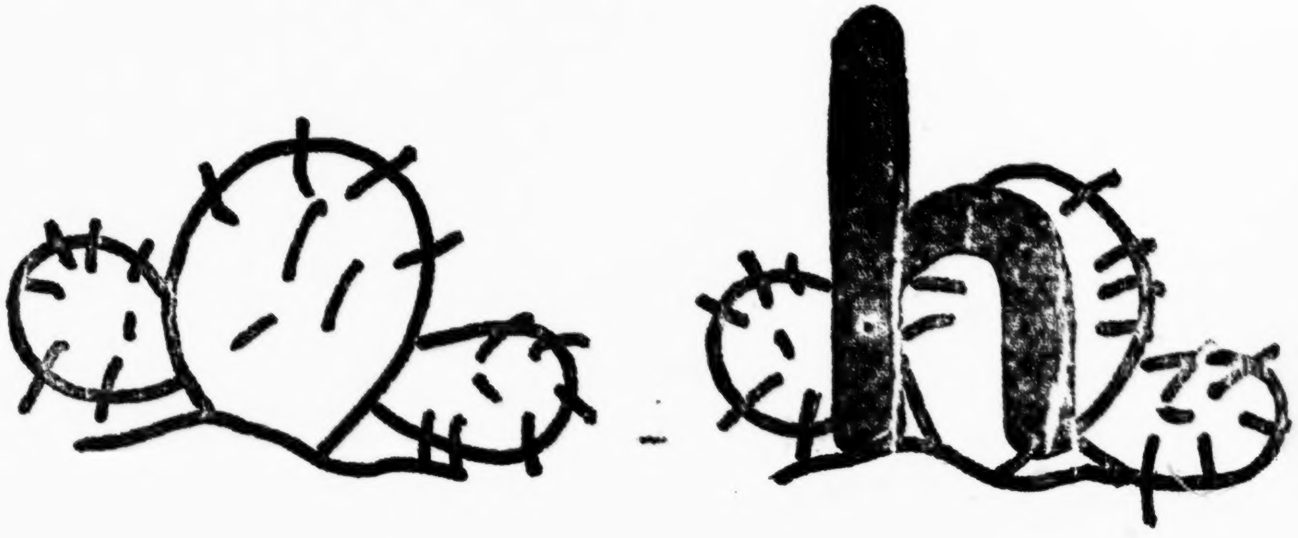
'

o'i'ą́

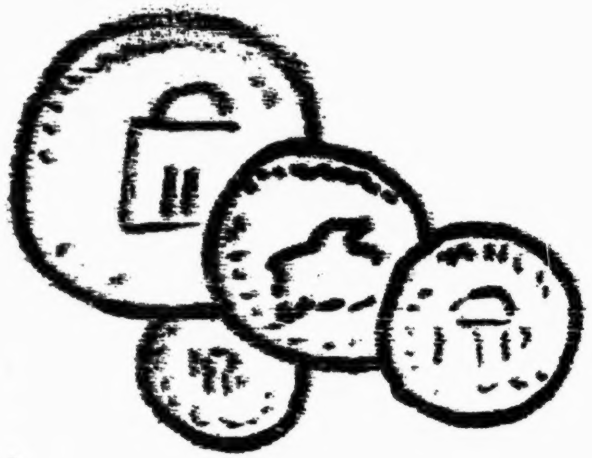


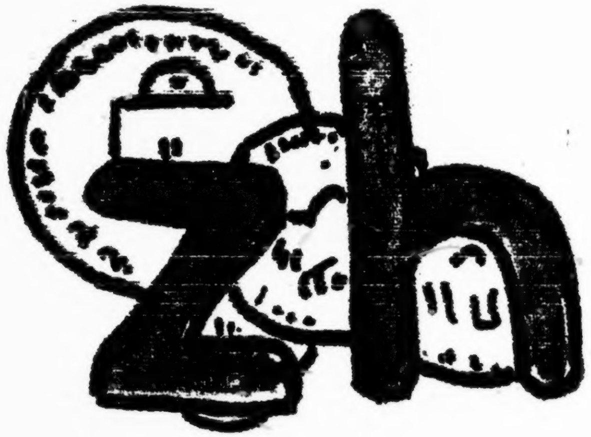
ch' ch'ah

hw nohwá

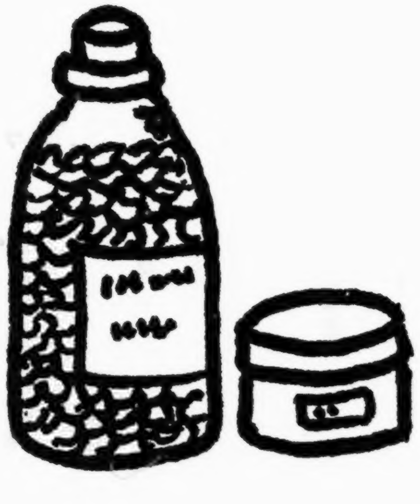


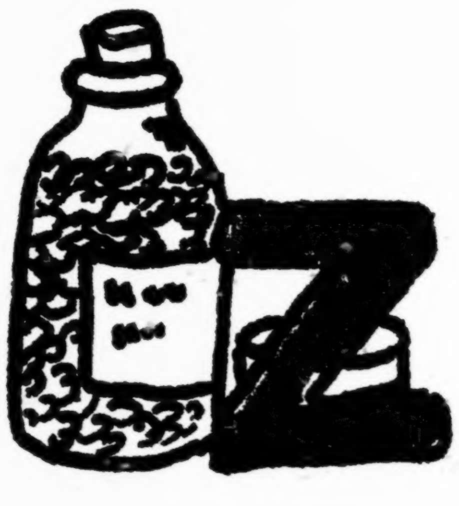
hosh





zháálı





izee

ED025757

Apache Reader

English words are not always spelled as they sound. So we have to look up a word in the dictionary to find out how it is pronounced.
'a' may be ā as in 'late', ă as in 'fat', or ä as in 'father'

But Apache words are spelled as they sound. All the marks are there that you need for finding out how they are pronounced.

'a' is pronounced as in 'father'. If there are two, you hold the 'a' sound. If there is only one, you say it quickly. If it has marks over it, you raise your voice when you say that syllable. If it has a hook under it, the sound is nasalized.

shitaa - 'my father'
shita' - 'my forehead'
biká hantáá - 'look for it'
hóńtą' -'hold on to it'

'e' is pronounced as in 'met'.

shidee - 'my sister'
shi'ide' - 'my cup'

'i' is pronounced as in 'police'. When there is only one, it is said so quickly that it sounds more like the 'i' in 'hit'.

shinii - 'my face'
shini' - 'my land'
díí - 'this/these'
dį́į́'i - 'four'

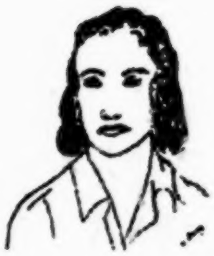
'o' and 'u' are easy, because their sounds are like their names.

dó' - 'also'
doo---da 'not'
ákú - 'there'

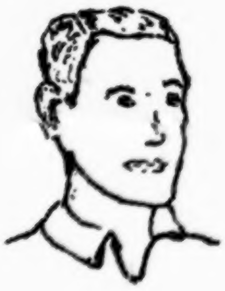
(/) between words indicates that the first word is as Whiteriver people would say it. The second is according to San Carlos. A line under an n (n) indicates that Whiteriver people would use d.

Curriculum [illegible]
Whiteriver Elementary School

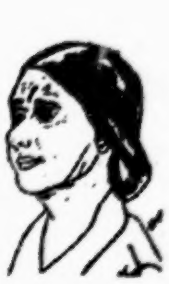
AL 001 677



nidee



nida'áá



naadaaní

nidee
nida'áá
naadaaní

ni dee
ni da 'áá
naa daa ní

áá
da
daa dee

naa ni
ní

	a	e	i	o	
	aa	ee	ii	oo	
n	na	ne	ni	no	
d	da	de	di	do	
y	ya	ye	yi	yo	yu
h	ha				

---

nidee hayú óyáá?
hanaayú óyáá.

nida'áá hayú óyáá?
hanaayú óyáá.

naadaaní hayú óyáá?
hanaayú óyáá.

nidee
nida'áá
naadaaní

ni dee
ni da 'áá
naa daa ní

áá
da
daa dee
naa
ni
ní

díyáá / déyáá
diyaa / deyaa

hayú dínyaa?
hanaayú díyáá.

nida'áá hayú diyaa?
hanaayú diyaa.

nidee hayú diyaa?
hanaayú diyaa.

naadaaní hayú óyáá?
hanaayú óyáá.

dínyaa
díyáá
diyaa
óyáá

née

ha'aa / ha'oh

dah

doo

dó'

ákú

hanaayú dínyaa née?
ha'aa, ákú díyáá.

nidee dó' ákú diyaa née?
dah, doo ákú diyaa da.

nida'áá hanaayú diyaa née?
ha'oh, ákú diyaa.

naadaaní hanaayú óyáá née?
dah, doo ákú óyáá da.

hayú dínyaa?
hanaayú díyáá.

naadaaní hayú óyáá?
hanaayú óyáá.

nida'áá dó' ákú óyáá née?
dah, doo ákú óyáá da.

nidee hayú diyaa?
hanaayú diyaa.

ni dó' ákú dínyaa née?
ha'aa, ákú díyáá.

ńyaa
níyáá
nyáá

Globe

ShowLow

hadí' ńyaa?
ShowLowdí' níyáá.

nida'áá hadí' nyáá?

Globedí' nyáá.

ya' nidee dó' Globedí' nyáá née?

dah.
ya' ShowLowdí' ńyaa née?
dah, Globedí' níyáá.

nn̲ee

inn̲aa

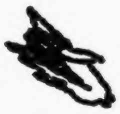
nn̲ee hadí’ nyáá?
ShowLowdí’ nyáá.

inn̲aa hadí’ nyáá?
Globedí’ nyáá.

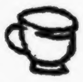
ya’ nida’áá Globeyú diyaa née?
dah, doo ákú diyaa da.

ya’ naadaaní dó’ Globeyú diyaa née?
ha’aa / ha’oh, ákú diyaa.

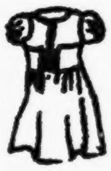
hayú dínyaa?
ShowLowyú díyáá.



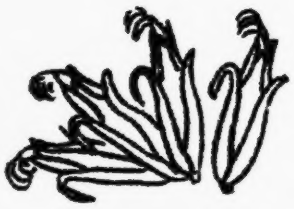
nadą́'



idee



íí



nadą́' dį́į́'i

idee dį́į́'i

íí dį́į́'i

ninadą́'
ni'ide'
ni'íí

ka ke ki ko ku

áí

nohkai

nkai

híkai

áí nn̲eehíí hadí' híkai?

Globedí' híkai.

inn̲aa hadí' híkai?

ShowLowdí' híkai.

hadí' nohkai?

Globedí' nkai.

nikee

naki

koh

ákú

t' t'a t'e t'i t'o

hat'íí

hát'į́į́

hádaat'įį

nidee hat'ii / nt'é hát'į́į́?

kee hát'į́į́.

nn̲ee hat'íí / nt'é hádaat'įį?

nadą́' hádaat'įį.

nida'áá hat'íí / nt'é hát'į́į́?

doo hat'íí / nt'é hát'į́į́ da.

okai	óyáá	dínyaa
híkai	nyáá	díyáá
nkai	níyáá	diyaa

nn̲ee dį́į́’i híkai.

hadń / hadíń ádaat’įį?
inn̲aa ádaat’įį.

hadí’ híkai?
ShowLowdí’ híkai.

hayú deskai?
Globeyú deskai.

naadaaní Globeyú diyaa née?
dah, doo ákú diyaa da.

áí nn̲eehíí kee hádaat’įį née?
ha’oh, kee hádaat’įį.

ko

koh

ákohgo

hayú dínyaa?

doo hayú díyáá da.

nn̲ee dį́į́’i híkai.

ákohgo doo hayú díyáá da.

nn̲eehíí hadí’ híkai?

Globedí’ híkai.

hadń ádaat’įį?

inn̲aa ádaat’įį.

hat’íí / hant’é hádaat’įį?

nadą́’ hádaat’įį.

ndi nadą́’ dá ádįh.

b	ba	be	bi	bo
sh	sha	she	shi	sho

ni'íí	nidee	naadaaní
bi'íí	bidee	baadaaní
shi'íí	shidee	shaadaaní

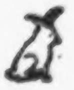
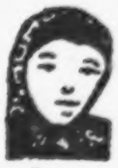
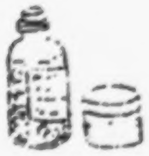
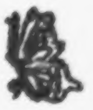
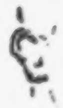
ya' díí nikee née?

dah, doo shikee da.

shida'áá bikee.

shíí shikee ádįh.

shini'	shinii	shin̲áá
bini'	binii	bin̲áá
nini'	ninii	nin̲áá

g	 gah	ga gah	ge dahagee	gi gish	go golį́į́
s	 sáan	sa sáan	se náłseeł	si si'ąą sį	so
z	 izee	za zas	ze izee golzee	zi sizįį izisgo	zo nizooł
l	 dooléé	la silaa	le dooléé le'	li ilíni	lo ilo
j	 bijaa	ja bijaa	je jeeh	ji bijíí jįį	jo idezjool

hat’íí / hant’é hí’į́į́?

gah hish’įį.
sáan hish’įį.
izee hish’įį
dooléé hish’įį,
ilo hish’įį.
jeeh hish’įį.

sáan hayú golį́į́?
hanaayú golį́į́.

sáan gah yo’įį.
shidee dooléé yo’įį.
shida’áá izee yo’įį.

ya’ nidee zas yo’įį née?

t ta te ti to tú
hantáá ntéeh itin itoo
tú sitįį

ch cha che chi cho
ácha chizh nchǫ'
ácha

w wa we wi wo
gową dayúweh nalwod
gową

m ma me mi mo
bimaa mé'
mé'

ł ła łe łi ło
łą́ą́go łeezh łį́į́ łóg
łį́į́

nidee biká hantáá née?
kú sizįį.

mé' biká hantáá née?
kú sitįį.

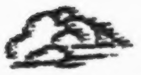
niyo' biká hantáá née?
kú silaa.

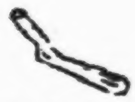
chizh biká hantáá née?
kú sitįl.

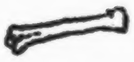
idee biká hantáá née?
kú sitąą.

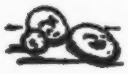
gish biká hantáá née?
kú sitąą.

ch' ch'a ch'e ch'i ch'o
ch'ah ch'éh [illegible] ch'oba'
ch'ah [illegible]

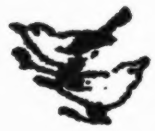
k'  k'a k'e k'i k'o
k'adíí bik'e [illegible] yaak'os
yaak'os

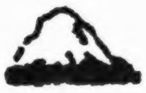
ts  tsa tse tsi tso
daztsą́ą́ dantsé tsį naltsoos
tsį

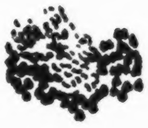
ts'  ts'a ts'e ts'i ts'o
ts'aał its'in yizts'ǫs
its'in

zh  zha zhe zhi zho
zháálí nalzheeh bizhi' nzhoníí
zháálí zhą́ dahazhį'

shił	**ł**	**sis**	**s**
ch'il	**l**	**dlǫ́'**	**'**
tł'oh	**h**	**áń**	**n**
bésh	**sh**	**k'ad**	**d**
chizh	**zh**	**hichag**	**g**
sik'az	**z**		

dl  dla dle dli dlo
ondlą́ą́ nágodlee násdlį́į́ dlǫ́'
dlǫ́'

dz  dza dze dzi dzo
dzą́ą́ nadzeeł dził na'idzog
dził

tł  tła tłe tłi tło
diltłi'
godiltła

tł' tł'a tł'é' tł'i tł'o
bitł'ááhyú goshtł'ish tł'oh
tł'oh

gh gha naghaa bighą

hw hwa nohwá hwi nohwíí

kw kwi
nakwíi

ENGLISH MEANINGS OF WORDS IN THE READING BOOK

Page 2

nidee	your sister
nida'áá	your uncle
naadaaní	your mother-in-law

Page 4

hayú	where to
óyáá	he/she has gone
hanaayú	across

Page 5

díyáá/déyáá	I'm going
diyaa/deyaa	he/she is going
dínyaa	you are going

Page 6

nee	question mark
ha'aa/ha'oh	yes
dah	no
doo--da	not
dó'	also
ákú	there

Page 8

ńyaa	you came
níyáá	I came
nyáá	he/she came
hadí'	where from?
ya'	question

Page 9

nn̲ee	man
inn̲aa	white man

Page 10

dį́į́'i	four

Page 11

áí	that
nohkai	you (pl.) came
nkai	we came
híkai	they came
nikee	your shoes
naki	two
koh	here (take it)

Page 12

hat'íí/nt'é	what
hát'į́į́	he/she wants
hádaat'įį	they want

Page 13

hadń/hadíń	who
ádaat'įį	they are
deskai	they are going

Page 14

ákohgo	and then/and so

Page 15

ni'íí	your garment
bi'íí	his/her garmen
shi'íí	my garment
shini'	my land
shinii	my face
shin̲áá	my eye

Page 16

dahagee	sometime
gish	stick
golį́į́	he/she lives
náłseeł	they are comin
si'ąą	it is there
sį	song
zas	snow
golzee	it is called
sizįį	he/she stands
izisgo	the best/most
nizooł	your throat
silaa	it is there
le'	let it be so
ilíni	valuable
ilo	thread
jeeh	gum (of a tree)
bijíí	his/her heart
jįį	day
idezjool	it flows

Page 17

hi'į́į́	you see it

hish’įį	I see it
yo’įį	he/she sees it

Page 18

hantáá	look for
ntéeh	lie down
itin	road
sitįį	he/she lies down
itoo	soup
chizh	wood
nchǫ’	no good
dayúweh	keep on
nalwod	strong
shimaa	my mother
łą́ą́go	many
łeezh	dust
łóg	fish

Page 19

biká hantáá	look for it
niyo’	your beads

Page 20

ch’éh	in vain
ch’inii	gossip/it is said
ch’oba’	he/she is kind
bich’į’	to her/him
k’adíí	now
hik’e	and
shik’íí	my relative
daztsąą	he/she died
dantse	first
naltsoos	paper/book
ts’aał	cradle
yizts’ǫs	kiss

zhą́	only
nalzheeh	he is hunting
bizhi’	his/her name
dahazhį́’	forever
nzhooníí	good/nice

Page 21

shił	with me
ch’il	bushes
tł’oh	grass
bésh	knife/metal
sik’az	cool
sis	belt
dlǫ́’	bird
áń	he/she
k’ad	soon
hichag	he/she is crying

Page 22

ondląą	you believe
nágodlee	born again
násdlį́į́	became again
dząą	here
nadzeeł	dreaming
na’idzog	mark
diltłi’	it's burning
bitł’ááhyú	under it
goshtł’ish	mud
naghaa	he/she is walking
bighą	because of it
nohwá	for us/you
nohwíí	you (pl.)
nakwíi	vomit

- - -

You have now been introduced to all the letters of the alphabet, with words to illustrate their sounds. Before you can read easily, however, you will need to practice a great deal. Read some every day. It is good to be able to read both Apache and English. Anything worth doing is worth the time it takes to learn.

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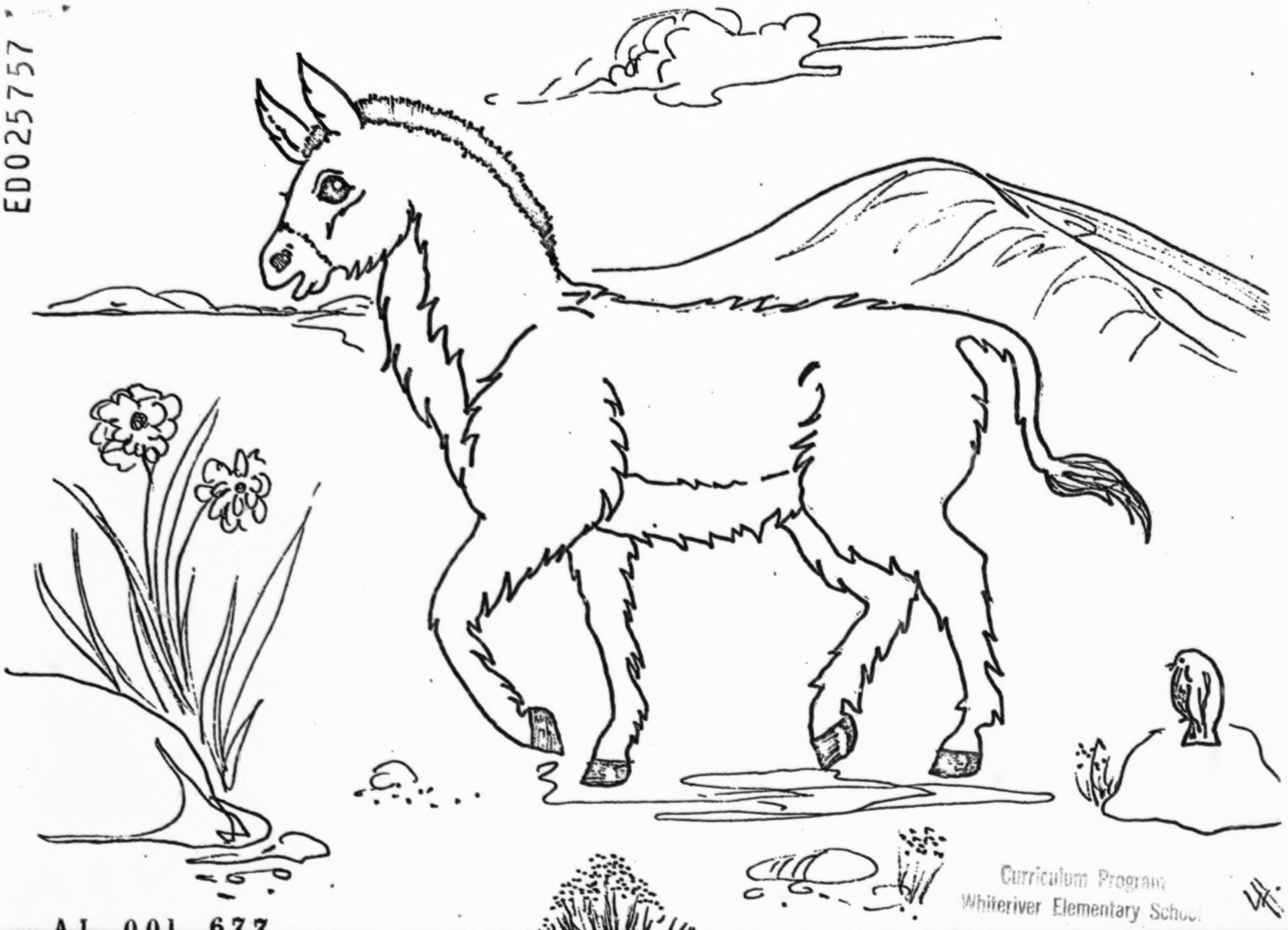


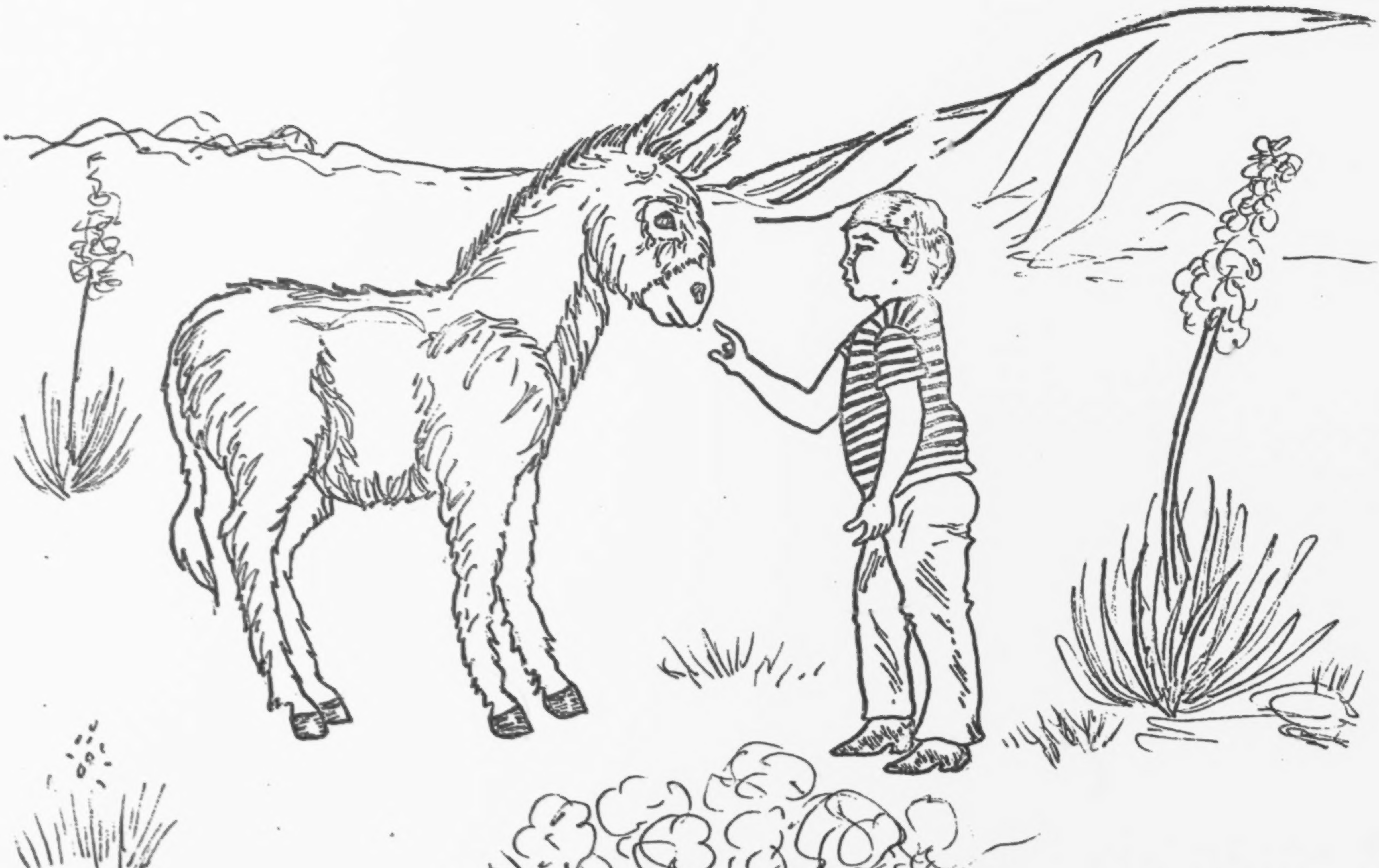
Curriculum Program
Whiteriver Elementary School

AL 001 677

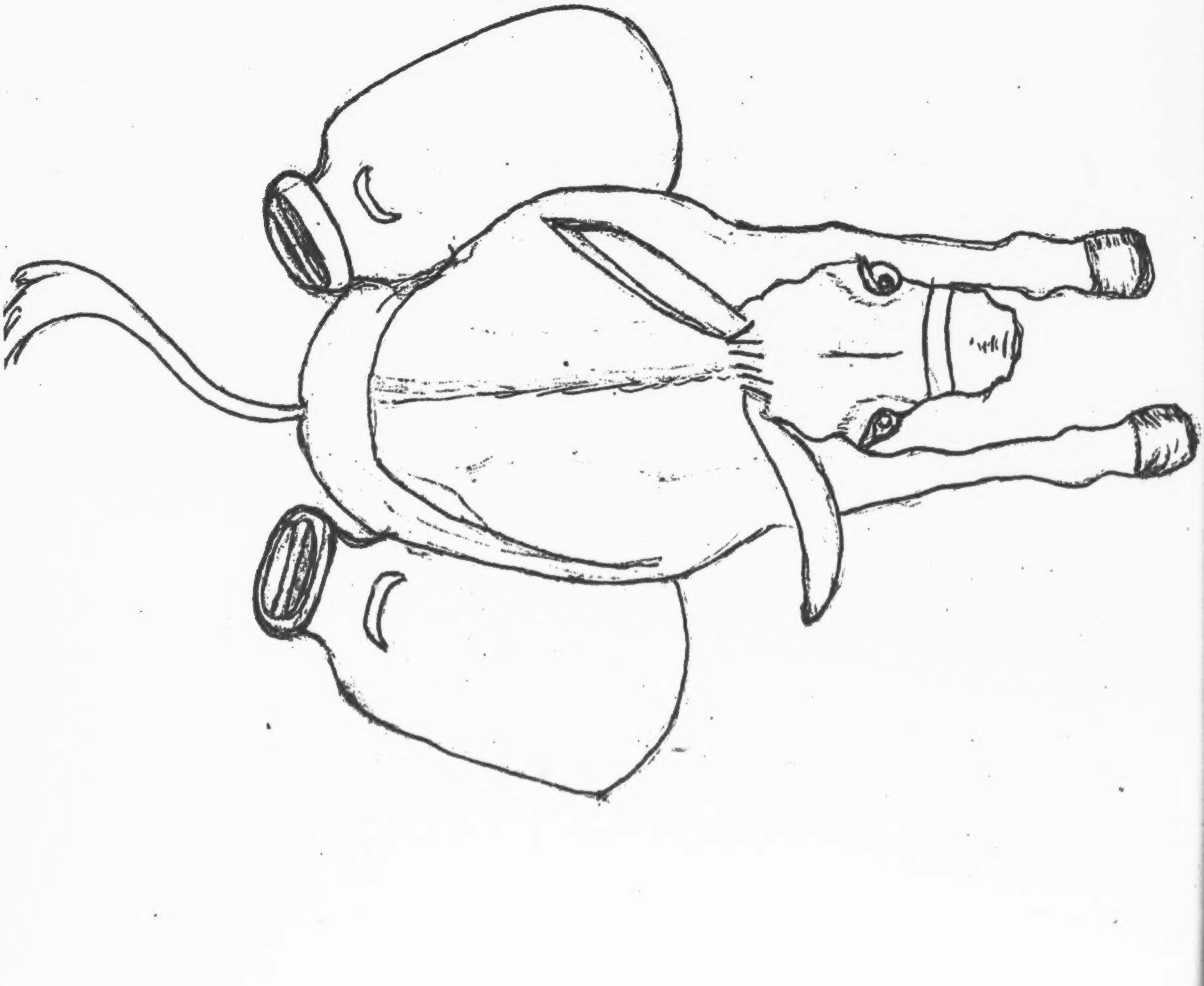
This is a donkey.	Túłgayé át'éé.
What is this?	Hat'íí át'éé?
It's a donkey.	Túłgayé át'éé.

His name is Binky.	Binky holzéé.
What is his name?	Hat'íí holzéé?
His name is Binky.	Binky holzéé.

Binky is going to the mountains.	Binky dził goz'ąąyú hiltee'.
Is Binky going to the mountains?	Ya' Binky dził goz'ąąyú hiltee' née?
Yes, he's going to the mountains.	Ha'aa, dził goz'ąąyú hiltee'.

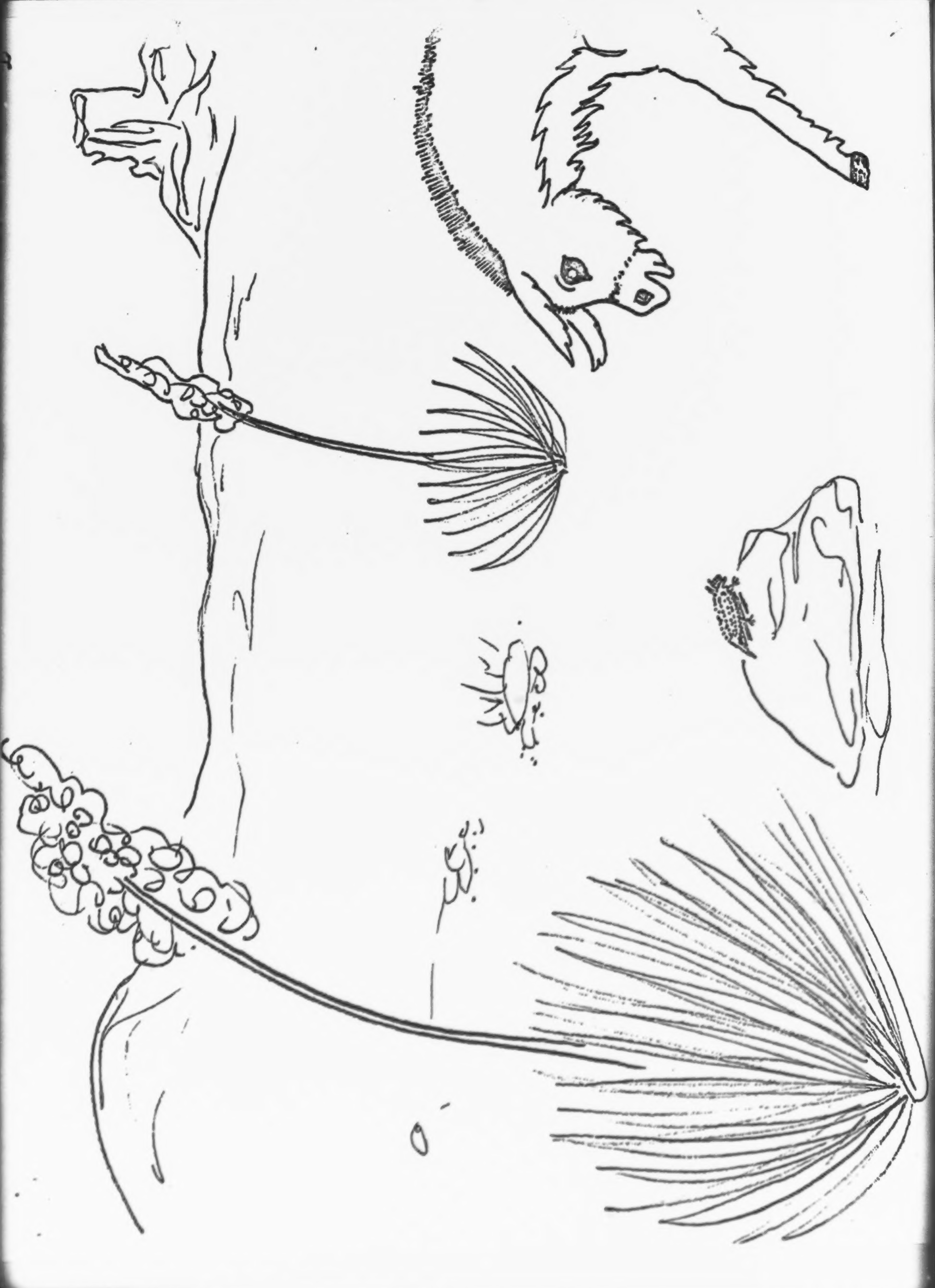


My name is James Altaha.	James Altaha honszee.
What's your name?	Hat'íí honlzéé?
My name is Binky.	Binky honszee.
Is your name James?	James honlzéé née?
Yes, it is.	Ha'aa.
My name is James.	James honszee.
May I ride on you?	Niká' danshdaa née?
Yes, you may.	Ha'aa.
You may ride on me.	Shiká' dańdáa.



Is Binky working?	Binky na'iziid née?
Yes, he is.	Ha'aa, na'iziid.
He's carrying water.	Tú nahighee.

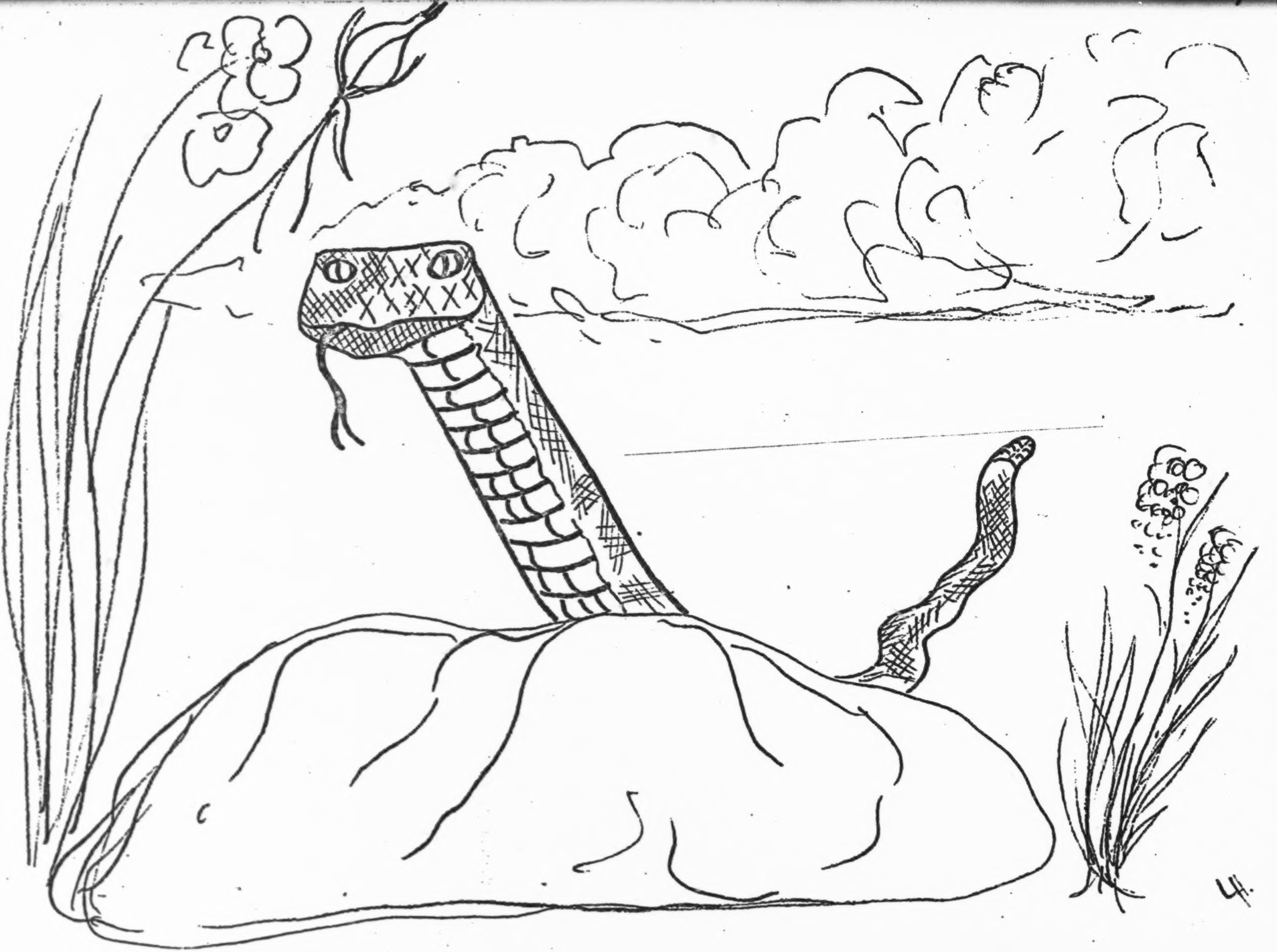
Is Binky carrying wood?	Binky chizh nahighee née?
No, he isn't.	Dah.
He's carrying water.	Tú nahighee.



Binky is looking at the toad.	Binky na'ishǫ́'dich'ízhí yineł'į́į́'.
Is Binky looking at the toad?	Ya' Binky na'ishǫ́'dich'ízhí yineł'į́į́' née?
Yes, he's looking at it.	Ha'aa, yineł'į́į́'.

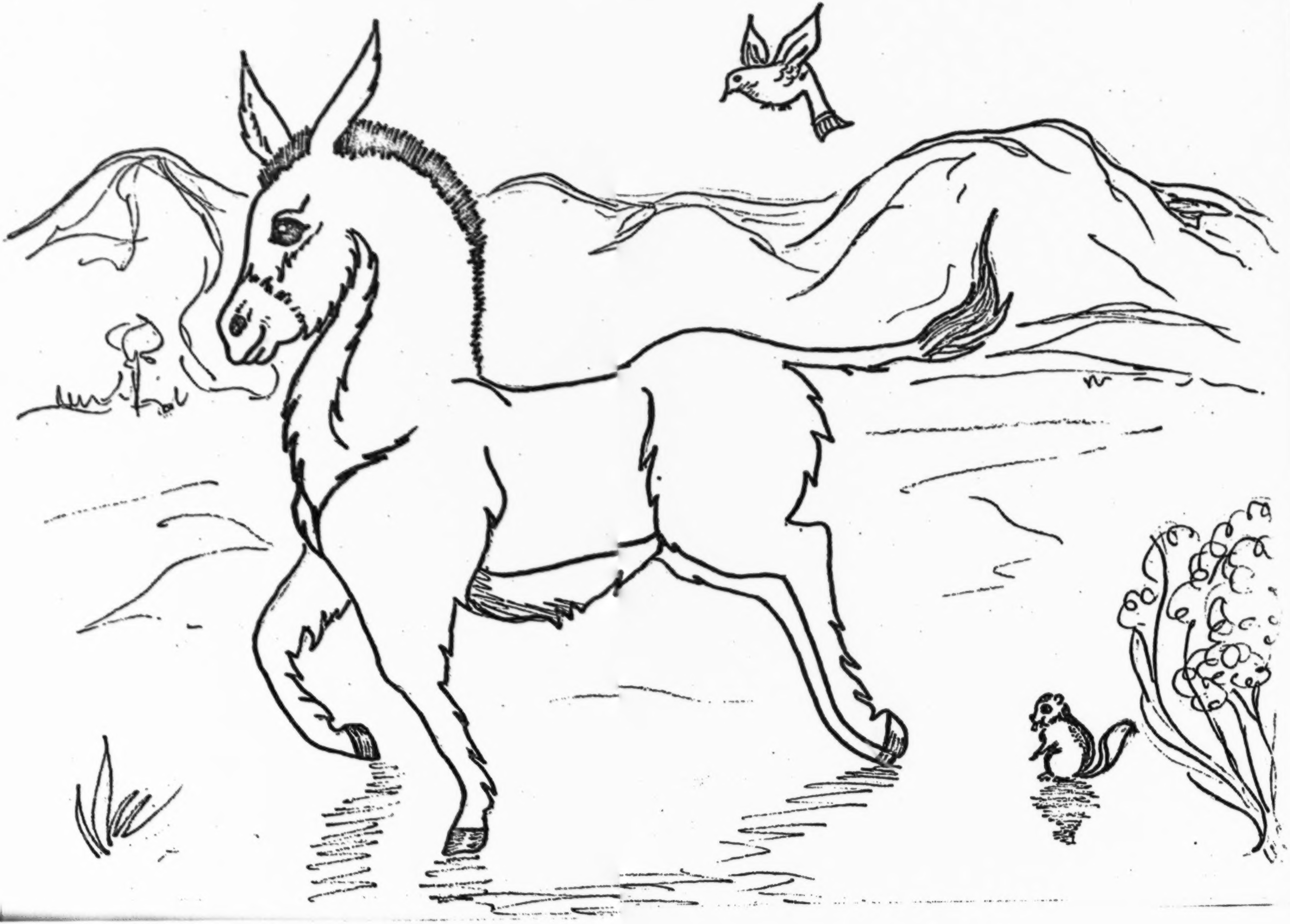
The toad is looking at Binky.	Na'ishǫ́'dich'ízhí Binky yineł'į́į́'.
Is the toad looking at Binky?	Ya' na'ishǫ́'dich'ízhí Binky yineł'į́į́' née?
Yes, it's looking at him.	Ha'aa, yineł'į́į́'.

This is a mouse.	Díí dló'ists'ǫǫsé át'éé.
Is it a mouse?	Ya' dló'ists'ǫǫsé át'éé née?
Yes, it's a mouse.	Ha'aa, dló'ists'ǫǫsé át'éé.
The mouse eats at night.	Tł'é'yee dló'ists'ǫǫsé iyąą.
Does the mouse eat at night?	Ya' tł'é'yee dló'ists'ǫǫsé iyąą née?
Yes, it eats at night.	Ha'aa, tł'é'yee iyąą.


4.

This is a snake.	Díí tł'iish at'éé.
Is it a snake?	Ya' tł'iish at'éé née?
Yes, it's a snake.	Ha'aa, tł'iish at'éé.

The snake is waiting for the mouse.	Tł'iish dlǫ́'ists'ǫǫsé biba'sitį́į́.
Is the snake waiting for the mouse?	Ya' tł'iish dlǫ́'ists'ǫǫsé biba'sitį́į́ née?
Yes, it's waiting for it.	Ha'aa, biba'sitį́į́.



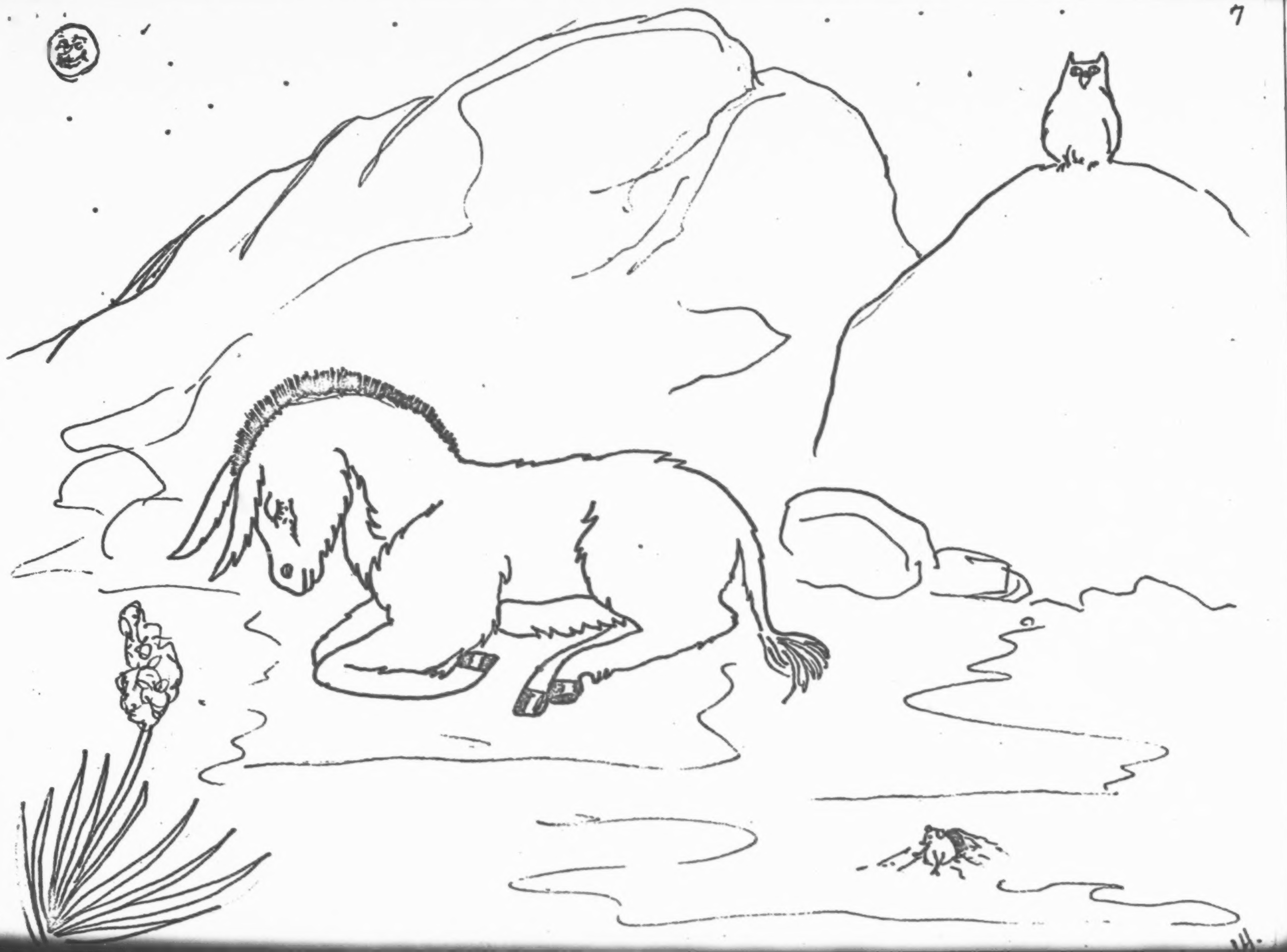
Binky is happy.	Binky bił gozhǫ́ǫ́.
Is Binky happy?	Ya' Binky bił gozhǫ́ǫ́ née?
Yes, he is.	Ha'aa, bił gozhǫ́ǫ́.

The bird is happy.	Dlǫ́' bił gozhǫ́ǫ́.
Is the squirrel happy?	Ya' tséskosí bił gozhǫ́ǫ́ née?
Yes, it is.	Ha'aa, bił gozhǫ́ǫ́.

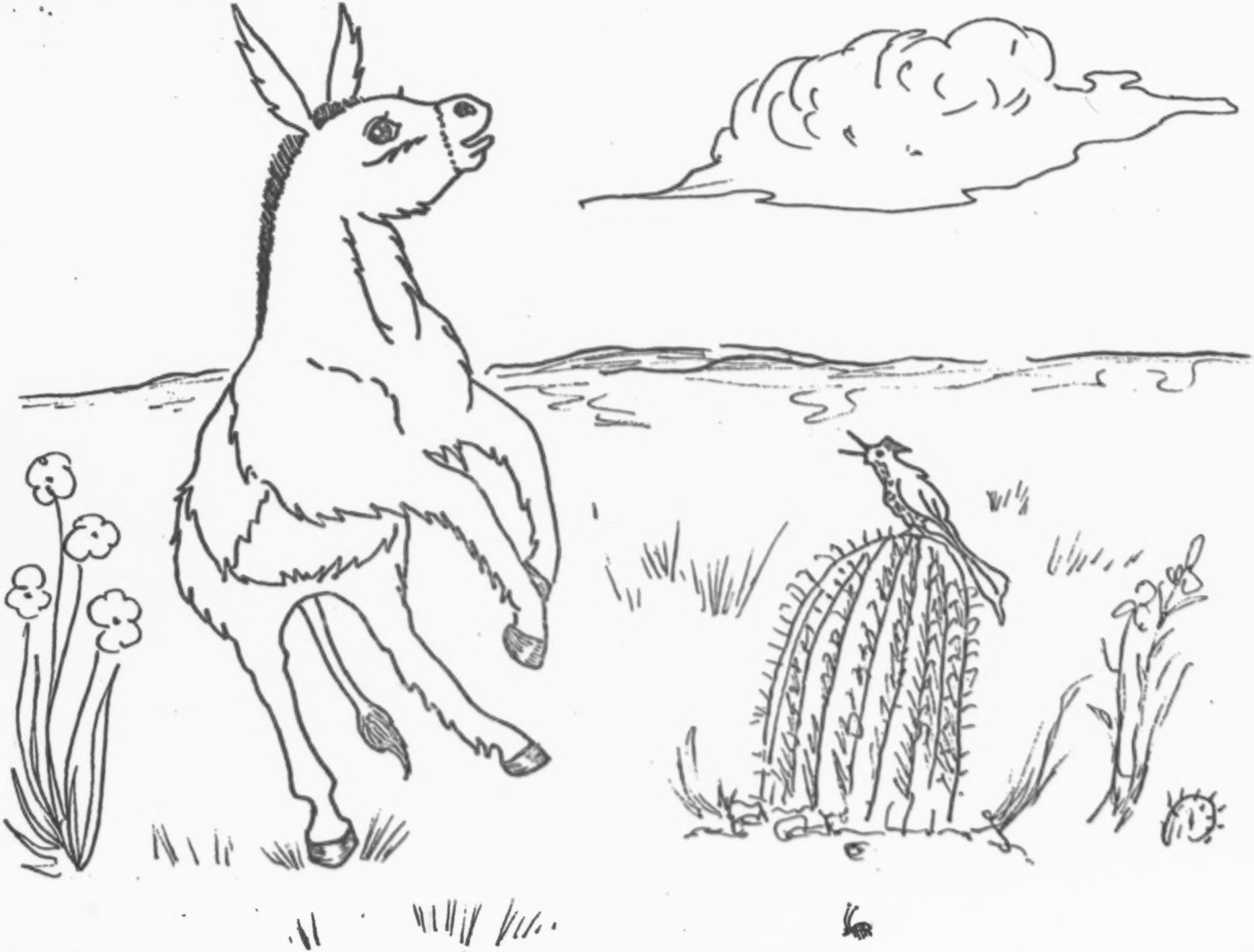
The bird likes Binky.	Dlǫ́' Binky bił nłt'éé.
Binky likes the bird.	Binky dlǫ́' bił nłt'éé.
Does the squirrel like Binky?	Ya' tséskosí Binky bił nłt'éé née?
Yes, it does.	Ha'aa, bił nłt'éé.

LH

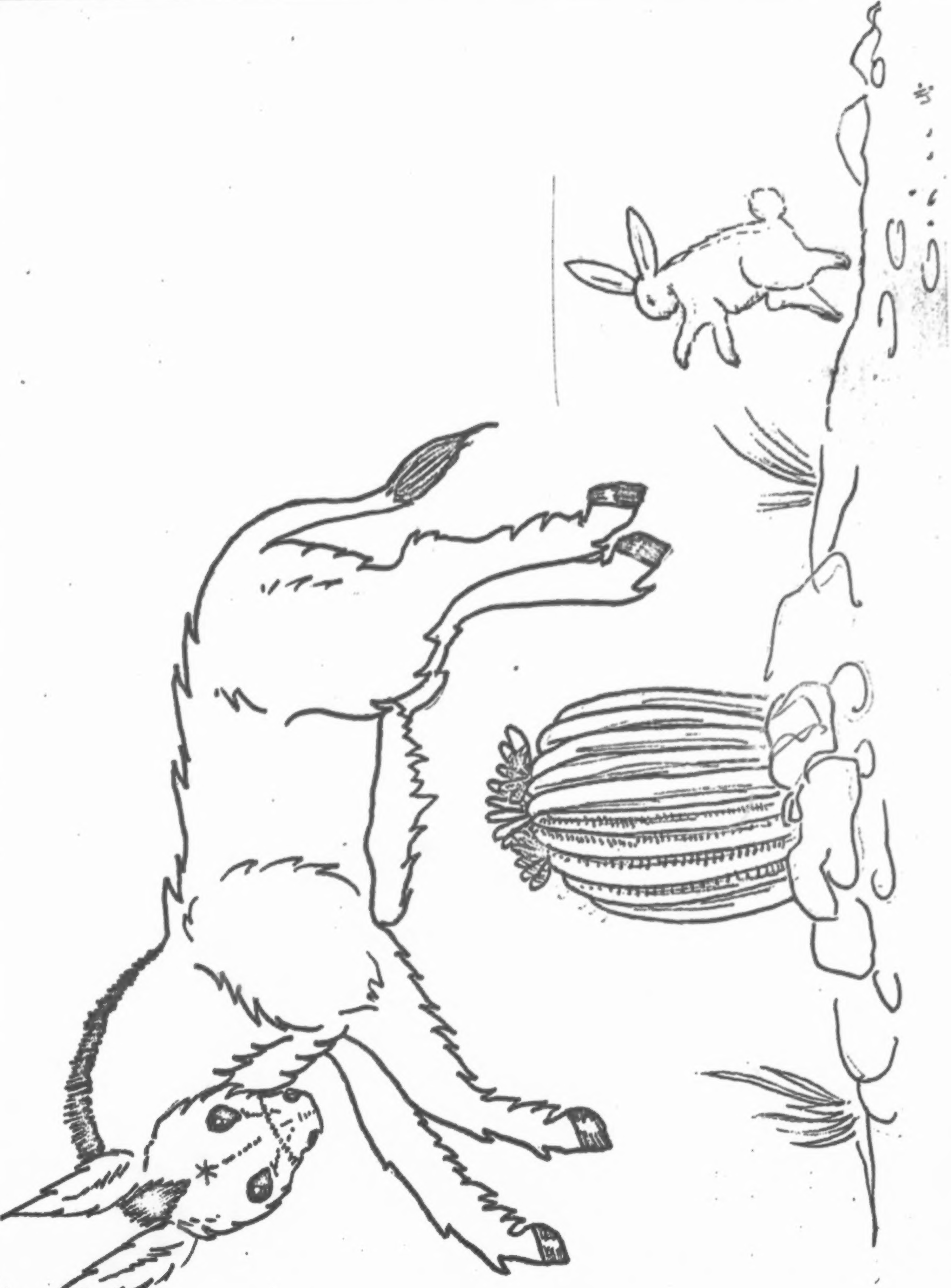
It is raining.	Nagołtįįh.
Is it raining?	Nagołtįįh née?
Yes, it is.	Ha'aa, nagołtįįh.
Binky does not like the rain.	Binky nagołtiníí doo bił nzhǫǫ da.
Does Binky like the rain?	Ya' Binky nagołtiníí bił nzhǫǫ née?
No, he doesn't like it.	Dah, doo bił nzhǫǫ da.
Does the bird like the rain?	Ya' dlǫ́'íí nagołtiníí bił nzhǫǫ née?
Yes, it likes it.	Ha'aa, bił nzhǫǫ.



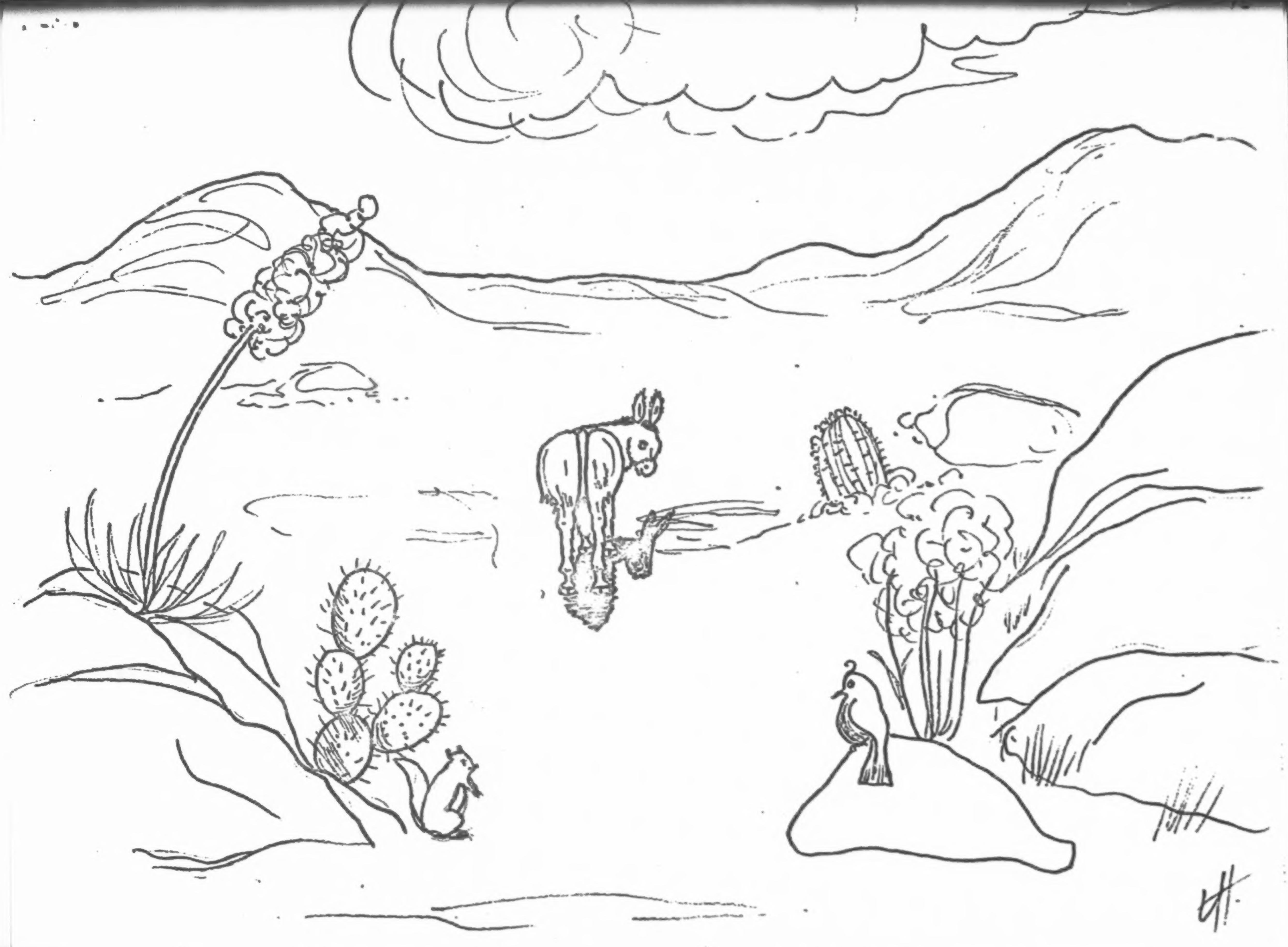
Binky is asleep.	Binky iłhosh.
Is Binky asleep?	Ya' Binky iłhosh née?
Yes, he's asleep.	Ha'aa, iłhosh.
Is the owl asleep?	Ya' bú iłhosh née?
No, it isn't asleep.	Dah, doo iłhosh da.
It's awake.	Déz'įį.
Is the mouse asleep?	Ya' dlǫ́'ists'ǫǫsé iłhosh née?
No, it isn't asleep.	Dah, doo iłhosh da.
It's awake.	Déz'įį.



Binky is scared.	Binky tsídoolyiz.
Why is he scared?	Hat’íí bighą tsídoolyiz?
The bird scared him.	Dlǫ́' tsíyińłhiz.
The bug is scared.	Ch’osh tsídoolyiz.
Why is it scared?	Hat’íí bighą tsídoolyiz?
Binky scared it.	Binky tsíyińłhiz.



Look at Binky.	Binky íńł'į́į́.
Binky is playing.	Binky nagolzee.
What is Binky doing?	Binky hat’íí yaa naghaa?
He's playing.	Nagolzee.
Look at the rabbit.	Gah íńł'į́į́.
Is the rabbit playing?	Ya' gah nagolzee née?
Yes, he's playing.	Ha'aa, nagolzee.



Binky is going home.	Binky nádisdzaa.
Where is Binky going?	Binky hayú diyaa?
He is going home.	Nádisdzaa.
Binky is leaving the squirrel.	Binky tséskosí yich'ą́' nádisdzaa.
He is leaving the bird.	Dlǫ́' yich'ą́' nádisdzaa.
The squirrel is sad.	Tséskosí doo bił gozhǫ́ǫ́ da.
The bird is sad.	Dlǫ́' doo bił gozhǫ́ǫ́ da.
Binky is sad too.	Blinky ałdó' doo bił gozhǫ́ǫ́ da.
They are all sad.	Dawa doo bił daagozhǫ́ǫ́ da.